SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM YARKAND.

TO THE EDITOR, "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I enclose an extract from a letter dated Yarkand, 30th September, from Mr. Andrew Dalgleish, who is now on a commercial venture in that country—a veritable pioneer of commerce and one who deserves the sympathy of all who admire pluck and enterprise. Can the Amban of Yarkand have read Lord Salisbury's speeches, that he should send to India for "large maps?"—Your obedient servant,

W. G.

EXTRACT.

"Once more within the walls of Old Yarkand with all the sights and sounds and smells of Central Asia around me. I arrived here on the 8th September, and was given a comfortable house inside the old city to live in. Immediately after my arrival, I had an interview with the Chinese Amban, or governor of the province and city, who was very pleasant and friendly. He reported my arrival to the Lo Shay, or governor of the whole of Kashgaria who lives at Kashgar, and on the 15th September a letter came from the latter giving me full permission to dispose of my goods anywhere throughout Kashgaria and ordering that I was to be treated as a guest.

"On receipt of the Lo Shay's order the officer of customs took a list of my goods at my own house, but up to date has not asked for any duty. After my goods were examined, I again paid my respects to the Amban of Yarkand taking with me a present, and thanked him for his kind treatment. During this interview he spoke of his friendship for the English, and said that England and China were 'long lasting.' He enquired a good deal about England and India, and I gave him all particulars I could think of in the absence of the last census, and a copy of the Irish Land Bill, but although I told him the truth and nothing but the truth, he did not seem inclined to swallow everything, though if I had spun him a tough yarn no doubt he would have taken it in, like the sailor's mother who could not manage a flying fish, but was quite ready to take down a wheel of Pharoah's chariot. What most surprised him was that a man could go from Yarkand to China *via* Ladak and India in 80 or 90 days, and a letter or telegram in much less time. He was most friendly throughout the interview and, upon taking leave, he give orders to his assistants that I was to be treated with every respect.

"I have since paid visits to many other Ambans (for all the Chinese officials are called Ambans), and all, except the two chief men, returned my visits; they have also purchased some thousands of rupees worth of goods from me, and sent me presents of provisions, &c. This looks well, but the market is very low and profits small, and up to date I have only disposed of half my caravan, so that I shall not be able to return before next spring, but shall have to stay the winter in Yarkand frozen up in solitude. But, as you know, I have already spent some winters here in the time of the Amir, so I am used to it. I have also paid visits to the head native officials (the Hakims), and my canny Scotch tongue has fairly won them over to my side. Some people think Irish blarney best for this purpose, but I maintain that Scotch canniness is more suitable for cute Central Asians, and why Chinese, who would see through the other, while they cannot see through Scotch canniness any more than through a Scotch mist, and it is as easy to digest as a Scotch haggis. So 'Scotland yet,' and down with 'St. Patrick!'

"The Amban is studying geography and has sent to India for large maps. Now that he knows he can reach China by two ways, I verily believe that he could be brought to admit that the world is round, or at all events not so flat as it used to seem. The Lo Shay also has a turn for science and is giving his attention to practical ethnology. To this end he has sent orders for a specimen of each of the races to be found in Yarkand to be forwarded to Kashgar for examination, classification, &c. Nearly a score have been gathered together, and yesterday they were all despatched under a guard—two or three different hordes of Indians and Kashmiris, an Afghan or two of sorts, a Bajaori, a Badhakshani, a Wakhani, an Andijani, a Runjuti, a Balti, a Bhot, a Ladaki Argun, a Tibet, a Lama, &c., &c.; for, unnately a representative of Caloonia was not called for, or I should unavoidably have been elected nucha to my discomfort. Most of these specimen, though they know nought of museums and glass cases, and have consequently nothing to fear on that score, were well aware that no very dreadful calamity was to happen to them, but the poor old Lama had been hoaxed into the belief that all were to be offered up as sacrifices to the Chinese Joss, and he started off mournfully with his head shaved and barefooted, counting his beads with one hand and twisting his prayer wheel with the other, while he chanted "Om mani padmi hum" to the tune that the old Yak died of.

"The Chinese army is peculiar. You are well acquainted with that colony of celestial shoe-makers which makes Bentinck-street, Calcutta, a thoroughfare to be avoided. Well, picture to yourself that colony after a three nights' debauch, all clothes, with the acception of a ragged blue jacket and pyjamas, having been pawned to pay for the samshoo and opium, the barber dead and buried these six weeks, and the whole Calcutta police abolished—the ordinary course of economical reform. Then imagine this colony armed with rusty spears and tridents, having turned itself out on the maidan to listen to a sermon preached by the Lieutenant-Governor, and each man to mark his own seven-year-old by the bovine Bengali, and you will have witnessed, in your mind's eye, the scene that I behold any morning when I stroll down to the paradeground outside the new city. What would happen to the Chinese if Kashgaria were to be raided by a few hundred Cossacks from over the Russian border, I dread, for their sake, to think of; certainly they would have to undertake a very long march towards the land of the rising sun, large maps and ethnological specimens notwithstanding.

"Russian merchants have not yet made their appearance in Kashgaria. If they were to do so I do not think they would be well received, for even the Nogais and natives of Russian Turkestan, who come frequently to Kashgar, are not allowed to live in the city, but are compelled to camp outside the walls, and are only permitted to enter the gates during the day-time to transact business, being turned out again at sun-down when the gates are closed for the night. On the other hand the English name stands high; witness not only the treatment I have met with, but the freedom accorded to all natives of India and others who come from over the British frontier. Just lately, moreover, a party of Hindu traders from Shikarpur arrived at Kashgar by way of Bokhara and Khokand. On first reaching the city they received the same orders as Russian native traders, but when they represented to the authorities that they came from India, and were British subjects, they were given permission to reside within the walls, and to proceed to and part of Kashgaria; accordingly one of these traders lately arrived at Yarkand in my caravan, where he is treated like other British subjects.

"In 1877, I returned from my three years' sojourn in this country half a Yarkandi, but you need not expect to see me, for I am now a Chinaman, for I am told by a celestial barber of great experience that it takes a year to grow a pigtail of respectable dimensions. I find also, on enquiry, that the use of chopsticks tends to develope in the human palate a taste for puppy-dog pie, snail-soup, and other articles of diet even more objectionable than Central Asian murghis and chupatties; so I have determinated to follow the example of the late King of Burmah, and not commit myself to any compromising reforms until the necessity for improvement should arise."

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

NEXT Saturday will be the first day of the Barrackpore Races, and the entries promise good sport. The refreshment department will be in the hands of Jack Andrews, of Spence's Hotel, a guarantee that everything, both tiffin and drinks, will be of first-class quality. Besides we hear that he has engaged a number of gharries to be at the station to take the visitors on to the course, always hitherto a matter of some difficulty at Barrackpore. What with the races, ball and other amusements, Barrackpore promises to have a good time of it next week.

THE new Governor, Mr. Grant Duff, has given a cup to the Madras Races, and it is to be hoped that this, in combination with the excellent programme will produce a good meeting, equal to the well, known Madras meetings of olden times.

POOR old Anarchy, one of the best Arab Gallo ways ever seen in Iddia, is dead, after an unusually long career of racing in this country. We wish that someone would compile for us an account of this old hero's performances. So far we believe he has won more than sixty races, and how many times he has started we are unable to say. But such a record might afford a lesson to breeders in England, where horses now seldom race more than three seasons, as showing them what a really good bit of Arab blood can do in the trying climate of India.

THE Waler races at Haiderabad have been deprived of a good deal of their interest by the fact that Mr. Herbert's Linkboy had an attack of fever and was unable to start, and that Epilogue had broken down badly on both forelegs. Our correspondent, however, adds:—"Look out for Linkboy at the Calcutta meeting."

WE must sincerely congratulate our old friend, Mr. Whitehead, on having won the richest racing prize in India, the Nawab of Hyderabad's Gold Cup, with his Arab Euphrates. We hope also that the report is true that his owner bought the horse in two of the big lotteries.

REGARDING this same horse, Euphartes, we have a tale to unfold. None of the supposed good judges of Arabs in Bombay would have anything to say to him, but it appears that there are as good judges of Arabs in Calcutta as in Bombay. Dr. Spooner Hart, amongst a lot of four that he purchased during a visit to Bombay, picked out Crusader, the best Arab of last season, and Euphrates, apparently the best of this season, and the pair travelled together in the same box from Bombay to Calcutta. This show some judgment in selection, though of course Dignum and Whitehead deserve all credit for the way in which they brought out the horses. There was another horse amongst the four which is likely to "astonish the Browns" some day when quite fit.

WE had a novelty in indian race courses at our Monsoon Meeting on Saturday in the shape of a Totalisator, the importation, we understand, of Mr. Hartley. It proved a great success, for there was quite a crowd of anxious investors round it before each race, and the management seemed to give universal satisfaction. Being a novelty, many persons did not understand its working at first, and a good many I. O. U.'s had to be taken, but it should always be understood that the first principle of a Totalisator is ready money, and draw your winnings immediately after the race.

DHURRUMTOLLAH will soon be a street of stables. T. F. Brown and Co. have just opened a new one, nearly opposite Milton & Co.'s, which they have called the Sonepore Horse Mart, as at present it is chiefly occupied with horses from the Sonepore Fair.—*Asian*, November 22.

MUSICIANS AND MUSIC.

IN a mixed audience there are many individuals who, after listening to an interesting opera or attending an attractive concert, would like to know something about the doings and private history of the composers who have charmed them. The pleasure conferred by the musician excites their curiosity respecting the man. The journalists who notice musical preformances mostly confine themselves to the merits of the performers, and critical—occasionally very technical—remarks about the music itself. But of the masters who made the music little or nothing is too frequently said. It is, perhaps, taken for granted that the general public knows as much about them as it wants to know, and does not care for further information, which may be partially, but far from universally, the case. Without entirely objecting to learned disquisitions which throw light on the mysteries of musical art, we may sometimes wish they were supplemented by intelligence respecting the musicians themselves.

It is, therefore, convenient as well as agreeable to have at hand any volume to which we can refer for a biographical sketch of the composer whose work we have recently been applauding in company with an admiring public. The incompleteness of such a book will be excused if its price be low, and its utility great as far as it goes. We thank it for what it gives, without scolding it for what it does not give. The missing matter will be sought for, and probably found without difficulty elsewhere. It is in this spirit that we have cut the leaves of "Musiciens du Passe, du Present et de l' Avenir, par H. Blaze de Bury;" and if it does not contain all that one could desire, there is enough to make it worth purchasing and reading. Also Messrs. Hengel et Cie., the eminent Paris publishers, have brought out "Vies de Mozart, Schubert, Meyerbeer, Herold," &c. For readers who are restricted to their mother-tongue, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co. have published "The Great Musicians," a series of biographies, edited by F. Hueffer, including "Wagner," by the editor, and "Rossini and the Modern Italian School," by H. Sutherland Edwards. It was the same Dr. Francis Hueffer who delivered at Trinity College, London, a remarkable lecture on "Musical Criticism," one of a special course of six.

One thing which quite escapes even the suspicion of an ordinary audience, is the immense care and labour previously bestowed on the rehearsals of the scenes of musical magic which now flows into our ears with so smooth and uninterrupted a current. At a military review, the spectators behold the faultless march-past—where hundreds of men move like the parts of one single machine, put in action by one simple motive force—without thinking of the long and tiresome drillings that have been expended on the raw recruits. And at the first performance of an opera, or of a complex symphony, few dream of the countless rehearsals which had to be gone before the maestro, or the conductor, succeeded in blending its multitudinous component parts into one harmonious and satisfactory whole.

With our eyes and ears occupied, and our attention absorbed by the dramatic representation of an opera, we are apt to forget that a musical composer, as well as a writer, is an author, who has created from his own brain and imagination the work to which we are listening, at an account of his struggles, his training, his labours and his inspiring impulses, bring this fact vividly to our remembrance.

As to their different ways of applying themselves to productive work, each composer has his own individual mode of expressing dramatic sentiments, in musical sounds—some after great preparation, some after little or none. Gluck, to begin with, was the most out of those restless natures who are tormented by an incessant desire for work. The *cacoethes scribendi* was not his failing. He was fond of retirement, where he could read, muse, and compose. After the performance of his "Alceste" at Vienna, he let the quietest of lives, affably receiving the most intelligent and accomplished persons of the day. But away from home, engaged in his professional occupations, the case was completely different. As an author he took possession of his music-stand as leader of the orchestra, the courteous host was changed into a fearful tyrant. The least fault committed by the performers, the misinterpretation of a musical phrase, the failure to give a delicate shade of expression, put him into a state of fury. He made them begin over and over again, twenty times, until he was at last satisfied. Sometimes the hard words and scoldings fell so thick, that the musicians, instead of striking up, struck work altogether, leaving the master to storm at their empty desks. When they complained to the Emperor Joseph II., offering to resign, the good-natured monarch only said, "How can I help it? He is not a bad fellow; but the Bon Dieu has made him so, and neither you nor I can change him." Consequently, when Gluck left the orchestra, the musicians received double pay. For him, a fortissimo was never vigorous nor loud enough; as for a pianissimo, he required an almost inaudible softness. Even a work called an *opera buffa* was treated as a serious matter. When the moment of inspiration arrived, he gave himself up to it body and soul, forgetting food and drink, and starting from his bed at night to try a musical idea on the piano, scoring it down before going to sleep.

Gluck is not alone in his arbitrary proceedings. All composers are tyrants more or less, only each has his own way of setting about it. Rossini, Meyerbeer, Auber, Berlioz, Verdi, have been as despotic a will as Gluck; and if, in the pursuit of an ideal execution, they halted at the twenty-fifth rehearsal of a passage instead of proceeding to the thirtieth, it was by no means for want of resolution to do it. Meyerbeer gained his ends by the most polished politeness. His insinuating way of treating his artists obtained prodigies of patient devotion. Rossini, imperturbable, full of fun, enlisted the laughter on his side. He took the time by the horns, addressing the delinquent, "My dear fellow, that D sharp you make me a present of, is certainly not bad as far as it goes, and I will take note of it for future use; but I happen to have written D natural, and this time, if you like, we will keep to it."

Though infant prodigies are often full-grown failures, occasionally they turn out the contrary. Like our own Macaulay in literature, Mozart was a monster of precocity in music. When only four years old, his father, on entering the house, found little Wolfgang scribbling on music paper.

"What are you doing there?" he asked.

"I am writing a concerto for the harpsichord. The first part will soon be finished."

"Let me look at it," the father said, treating the matter as a young monkey's trick. "Show me your wonderful production."

"Well, papa, if you please. I tell you it is not quite finished."

"Never mind, let me see it all the same."

The paper was taken, all blotted and blurred; for the boy, in his haste, had constantly thrust his pen to the bottom of the inkstand. When the father had managed to read the half-formed notes, on perceiving that it was no mere child's play, but really was a musical composition, he shed tears of pleasure and surprise. Mozart's life abounds with similar anecdotes.

In Mozart as an adult and considered as a man, there was much that stood in need of indulgence and forgiveness. Like all nervous natures, he required to be diverted and amused when not more seriously employed. Left alone by himself in the intervals of work, he fell into fits of melancholy. His wanted company to occupy his thoughts.

The labours of a modern composer involve the expenditure of physical force, which must be restored from time to time. His organic machinery cannot go on without frequent revictualling. Great expenditure of vitality demands great supplies. Mozart ate heartily, and drank quite as much as was reasonable. So have other hard workers subjected to a similar mental strain—Alexander Dumas the Elder, to wit, and our own King Hudson, of quondam railway fame. To the word "moderation," as applied to any of his pleasures, did not exist in Mozart's vocabulary. After an imprudent marriage—fifty florins of debt being the whole of their fortune—with an excellent wife, Constance Weber, he was seldom at home, preferring instead public balls and billiard rooms, and there spending money sadly wanted for household needs. Notwithstanding which, Constance, ever faithful and true, was his self-denying guardian angel to the last.

Even at the hours not especially devoted to musical composition, Mozart's mind was always in a ferment with melodic ideas which arose spontaneously, and which he encouraged and nursed as fast as they came. Consequently, when he took bodily exercise, he preferred those forms of it which required no mental effort, and therefore allowed his imagination to disport itself unchecked all the while. When he rode on horseback, unless his steed was good-natured enough to walk, "How can I help it? He is not a bad fellow; but the Bon Dieu has made him so, and neither you nor I can change him." Consequently, when Gluck left the orchestra, the musicians received double pay. For him, a fortissimo was never vigorous nor loud enough; as for a pianissimo, he required an almost inaudible softness. Even a work called an *opera buffa* was treated as a serious matter. When the moment of inspiration arrived, he gave himself up to it body and soul, forgetting food and drink, and starting from his bed at night to try a musical idea on the piano, scoring it down before going to sleep.

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Even at the hours not especially devoted to musical composition, Mozart's mind was always in a ferment with melodic ideas which arose spontaneously, and which he encouraged and nursed as fast as they came. Consequently, when he took bodily exercise, he preferred those forms of it which required no mental effort, and therefore allowed his imagination to disport itself unchecked all the while. When he rode on horseback, unless his steed was good-natured enough to walk, he stood a good chance of being thrown. At Prague, while writing Don Giovani, his great delight was a game at ninepins. In his friend Dusset's garden, with a little table before him, glancing with one eye at the players while the other continued busy with his score, he rose to throw the ball when it came to his turn, and then sat down to his work again. But billiards, which he played well, was his favourite pastime. When he had no one to play with, he practised alone. His pupil Hummel says that the lesson was sometimes a short one to see who could make the cannon. The billiard table was his resource when he wanted to elaborate the themes forced upon him by his exuberant fancy. It was in this way that he composed the delicious quintet of the Enchanted Flute.

Whether he composed while dancing, we are not informed; but we know that he was extremely fond of displaying his skill in that acomplishment. His minuet was said to be admirably executed. He was proud of having been taught by Vestris—the self-styled "Dieu de la danse"—and thought more of his superiority as a dancer than of his musical ability. In this form of weakness he is not alone. Other eminent persons besides him have been more vain of some trifling and inferior skill than of the more solid merit which has earned their fame. Alexandre Dumas, Père, was prouder of his cookery than of his novels and of his theatrical writings. The late Lord Lytton would have given much to be considered a great poet rather than that he really was—a great novelist. Although Catalani's eminence as a singer amounted to celebrity, she prided herself most on being "the beauty Catalani."

Stars of the first magnitude, like Mozart, are not numerous as to leave no room in our affections for those who shine a little less brilliantly. The latter have frequently delighted without dazzling us quite as much as the grand musical luminaries. To them, therefore, a considerable amount of grateful admiration is due. And yet how often have we listened to airs from "The Chalet," and danced to quadrilles extracted out of "Faust," without bestowing a thought on the hard-worked brain to whose fertility we owe so many taking melodies! No one can say that Adolphe Adam's scores are too numerous. Rather, it is a pity that he did not survive to write us are her dozen or two of operas. But he died toiling in musical harness, too soon for us, his audience, although in accordance with his own expressed desire, "Unfortunately, I have not a single hobby," he wrote. "I am not fond of the country, nor of card-playing, games of skill, nor of any other amusement. Musical labour is my only passion, and my only pleasure. If the day should ever come when the public refused to listen to my works, I should die of *ennui* immediately." That day never came. The composer's hand rested from its task without his having suffered the pain of a repulse from his wonted admirers.

Adolphe Adam was born in Paris on the 24th of July, 1803. His mother, the daughter of a physician in considerable repute, brought her husband a dowry of one hundred thousand francs. His father, the founder of the French school of piano-playing was forty-five years of age at the time of his marriage with that lady, who was his third wife. He was the fashionable piano master during the First Empire, and lived in easy and even affluent circumstances, receiving at his house the celebrities of the day. Adam, the Elder, was born in 1758, at Mittersheitz, a village, a few leagues from Strasbourg. At the age of fifteen he migrated to Paris. Skilful piano players were then rare, and the clever lad at once became the vogue, retaining his position during the whole of his long career. A friend and *protegé* of Gluck, almost all of whose operas he arranged, as they made their appearance, for the harpsichord and the pianforte.

The sentimental occasions in the midst of which little Adolphe was brought up from infancy inspired, as their necessary consequence, that the child could not help imbibing music with his earliest breath; but in other respects, and even in that, his education was backward. At seven years of age he could not read. He would not learn anything, not even music. His sole delight was to finger out on the piano, which he had never been taught, whatever bits of tunes came into his head. His mother, in despair of his ignorance, decided to send him to a school then in fashion, where Hérold, the composer of the "Pré ous Cleres," had been educated. So Adolphe had to quite the indulgences of home for the severities of boarding-house life. But after a month of tramping the stubbles, followed by a fortnight in the woodlands of shooting pheasants, our great county-houses would be speedily deserted. All this, however, is tempting for the men of trade. Business has recalled its slaves to the law courts, and the universities again offer their choice of pleasures to students. But November brings many men back to country houses from the moors. Not a few can again escape for a fortnight from town, having got through the great pressure of work consequent upon the Long Vacation. The fagged editor or tired journalist can now slip away for two or three days to the hunting country-houses begin to fill, and the hospitable, merry life of Old England once more resumes its sway throughout the country side. Land laws, schemes of reciprocity, and the like, are with one consent flung to the winds for a week or two; so lords and ladies gay waken—

"All the jolly chase is here;
With hawk and horse and hunting-spear,
Hounds, jollity, and glee,
Run a course as well as we!"

What a sad country England would be without its fox-hunting may be seen in the dismal condition of certain parts of Ireland at present. It is true that the Irish have hounds and hunting on sufferance, and we would fain hope that when it is found by the wretched agitators of the League that the chivalry of that county do not concern themselves while hunting with either rent or party questions, but meet each other as friends to enjoy a manly and much good-fellowship into their district, the edicts which have gone forth from Kilmainham against hunting may be relaxed. The political economist is amazed at the folly of Irish cash lost to the country through this short-sighted policy of preventing hunting; but her well-wishers—and they are many in England—grieve to see the extinction of a sport which more than any other binds together in the classes a friendly feeling. Here in England men are Conservatives or Liberals, High Church, Broad, or no Church, good or bad landlords as it may happen, but the common love of sport reaches them to sink all the differences in the hunting field. While the most aristocratic of English sports, hunting is also the most levelling. The lord on his thoroughbred, worth several hundred guineas, jostles the sporting butcher on a sorry jade which in more senses than one is rapidly going to the dogs, but both are pleased, both contented with their day's sport. And then the delightful rides to cover with the friend of your heart, recently come from India on furlough purposely for a winter's hunting; the still more agreeable saunters homeward in the violet eve, lit appropriately with Dian's crescent, sometimes accompanying a trusty neighbour, sometimes with a betrothed lady friend—what other sport affords equal scope for these casua encounters? To parody the song of Virgil's swain, it may be safely affirmed that so long as Englishmen love horses and foxes the country lasts, so long will fox-hunting continue, that *divini glorios ruris*.

There are some 140 packs of foxhounds in England, of which the largest is the Duke of Beaufort's, at Badminton. His hounds hunt five days a week. The expenses of such a pack may be roughly estimated at £1,000 per annum for every day of hunting during the week. Let any one conversant with Cocker apply a rough calculation on this basis to the whole of the English packs, and then estimate the money spent privately in stabling, fodder, harness, railway fares, and the like, by those who ride to these hounds, and he will find that it would be nothing short of a national, not to say social, calamity were pecuniary rancour in any conceivable manner to stop English hunting. Including Scotland, there are about 19,000 hounds maintained for sport, with deer, fox, or hare in the United Kingdom. Allowing 20 hunters to every 25 couple of hounds, we shall obtain the very respectable "field" of 20,600 riders every time these packs hunt. At last four times that number of pedestrians and casual sightseers must be added who are each day in some manner or other interested in the sight as the hounds sweep by, and the result is that more than 100,000 people are amused in a greater or less degree on every dull day of winter during which these united packs hunt. Even yet the figures are not concluded. Multitudes of men expatriated on her Majesty's service, or engaged in farming abroad, read the list of hunting meets in the daily papers with a mixture of longing and of reminiscence. Could the pleasurable sensations of all these lovers of the chase at home and abroad be estimated, it would be found that foxhunting makes a very appreciable inroad into the realms of *ennui*, and should be welcomed as a great boon by weary human nature.

But what about the fox? we fancy some humanitarian will remark. Without wholly agreeing with the fox-hunter's favourite assertion that foxes like to be hunted, there is not much doubt that a fox is not so distressed, and agonised during the chase, provided that he saves his brush, as some of his too zealous friends would assert. Of course we would not imply that there is no tincture of cruelty in such a chase as that, for instance, of Sir Roger's, "which cost him about fifteen hours' riding, carried him through half a dozen counties, killed him a brace of geldings, and lost above half his dogs," before he could show the *Spectator* the quarry's head with a brass nail driven through it for distinction among the other trophies that graced his stable door. But we have in the last few years known a fox which for half the season furnished sport to one of the finest packs in the kingdom by being invariably found in the same haunt whenever the master chose to look for him, and invariably leading the pack the same round. It is idle to say that this special fox (well known by a peculiarity in his build) did not possess sufficient sense or instinct to know that he might have escaped much of this chasing had he willed by moving to another cover. As it was, he was only killed in the last days of the season by treachery, a labourer having marked and revealed his custom, when he was tired with running, of betaking himself to a pond, where he was wont to remain almost submerged until the pack passed by. It were sufficient justification for foxhunting to observe that were not individual foxes killed by hunting every season, the species itself would soon follow the wolf and the bear extinct in England. As it is, the creature only lives on sufferance. Protection for hunting purposes preserves, nay, even extends the race. Thus there were no foxes in the Isle of Wight till they were introduced by a zealous hunter during the present century. The fox, like other animals, was given to man for his use, and the moralist who would decide on the measure of cruelty must strike a balance between the corporal pangs of the unfortunate foxes annually killed by hounds and the addition caused by the excitement and exercise of their chase to the thews and sinews and manhood of England. No sentimental or theoretical argument can make a stand before this consideration, and we are of opinion that by calling forth-readiness of action and resource, and presence of mind, *fox-hunting* does largely benefit the governing classes of the country and ensure to them their supremacy. If Wellington was a Duke said, in the playing fields of Eton, he also said that his best and most active officers in the Peninsular War were fox-hunters. A man who has gone through rigour and nerves in hunting knows straight course over countryafter the fox has acquired one of the most important qualifications for the race of life.—*Globe.*

THE INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

THE great difficulty up to two years ago was to obtain anything like an economical subdivision of the electric current. The opinion of scientific men was universally against its possibility, as may be seen by reading the evidence of the scientific witnesses examined before the House of Commons early in 1879. But, as has unfortunately happened on several similar occasions, there were inventors then at work who, while we must claim them as being men of science in the highest sense of the word, were practical enough to grasp at once the full comprehend the clear proofs of the impossibility of what they desired; and at the end of 1879 Mr. Edison in America, and Mr. Swan in England, simultaneously produced practical systems of subdivision.

These systems are now both being developed with a speed only limited by the time required to train workmen to a new branch of industry, and to make the commercial arrangements for bringing them within reach of the public. While the system of Mr. Swan is being rapidly adopted in England, in America Mr. Edison is laying down wires and building light-stations at the rate of a mile and half the houses in New York City, having contracted to supply the light by meter at the same price as that formerly paid for gas.

The great merit of both Mr. Edison's and Mr. Swan's systems is the same. In each case the lamp consists of a fine filament or thread of carbon, about 1/100 to 3/100 inch in diameter and 1½ to 3 inches long, fixed inside a glass globe, from the ends of the carbon are connected to metal wires which pass out through the glass and are hermetically sealed into it. Every trace of air is removed from within the globe, which is then sealed. On a suitable current of electricity being sent through the carbon, from the finest of white-hot and glows, giving about as much light as a gas-jet.

The great difficulty which had to be overcome in making these "incandescent' lamps was the obtaining of a filament of carbon which should be of sufficiently high resistance and which would last a very long time without disintegration. The method which has been adopted in the construction of all lamps of this form is to carbonise a thread of cotton from some kind or other of tough vegetable fibre, and then to convert it into to carbon by heating it to whiteness in a crucible, from which the air is excluded.

In Mr. Edison's lamps as at present constructed, the carbons are formed from thin strips of bamboo, while Mr. Swan sometimes uses cardboard and sometimes cotton-thread. The carbon filament, in the form of a horseshoe, has its two ends fixed into two little blocks of thicker carbon, which in their turn are attached to platinum wires melted into glass tubes. The carbon loop with its end pieces is then put into a glass globe about ½ inch in diameter, the neck of which is melted down upon the glass tubes so as to close the whole air-tight. It will be understood that the platinum terminal wires project through the glass and form the means of connecting the lamp to the line wires supplying the current.

The next process is the removing of the air from the globe, which is done through a small aperture by means of the various improved air-pumps which have been constructed for the purpose by the inventors of the lamps. It was soon found that, however perfect a vacuum was produced by the pump, yet the first time the lamp was used, this vacuum became impaired; the reason being that the carbon itself contained a certain quantity of gas and vapour, which by the heat was driven out into the bulb. The least trace of gas in the globe soon causes the destruction of the carbon. The following process was therefore adopted; while the lamp is still attached to the pump, a current is sent through the filament so as to raise it to as high or to a higher degree of incandescence than will be used in actual work. The gas driven out is at once removed by the pump, and the lamp is sealed while the filament is still hot.

In the Maxim and the Lane Fox lamps the process of manufacture is nearly identical with that of the Edison and Swan lamps, the carbon is heated by means of an electric current in an atmosphere of oil-gas or coal-gas. This decomposes the gas, and causes carbon to be deposited on the filament; and as, if the filament is not of uniform thickness, the thinnest parts will get hottest, there will be most carbon deposited on those parts, and the thickness will become more nearly uniform. By a proper application of this process, Mr. Lane Fox is enabled to make the resistance of all his lamps exactly equal.

The cost of making an Edison lamp is said to be about two shillings, and it lasts about seven months before the filament breaks, when a new one has to be repaired for about one shilling. In case of a lamp breaking down, it can be removed and a new one attached by any servant, for the contact springs inside the chandelier hang by which the Swan and Edison systems, are so made that screwing the lamp into its place makes the electrical contacts automatically. The current is turned on and off by a tap exactly similar to those on ordinary gas-tap. The only difference between lighting an electric light and a gas-jet is, that in the formercase it is not necessary to strike a match.

A TYPICAL INDIAN VILLAGE.

OUTSIDE the entrance of the single village street, on an exposed rise of ground, the hereditary potter sits by his wheel, moulding the swift revolving clay by the natural curves of his hands. At the back of the houses which form the low, irregular street there are two or three looms at work in blue and scarlet and gold, the frames hanging between the acacia trees, the yellow flowers of which drop fast on the webs as they are being woven. In the street the brass and copper smiths are hammering away at theeir pots and pans; and further down, in the verandah of the rich man's house, in the jeweller working rupees and gold mohrs into fair lengths of gold and silver ear-rings, and round tires like the moon, bracelets and tablets and noserings, and tinkling ornaments for the feet, taking his designs from the frescoes around him, or from the more traditional forms represented in the paintings and carvings of the great temple, which rises over the grove of mangoes and palms at the end of the street, above the lotos-covered village tank. At 3-30 or 4 in the afternoon the whole street is lighted up by the moving robes of the women going down to draw water from the tank, each with two or three waterjars on her head; and so while they are going and returning in single file, the scene glows like Dilan's canvas and moves like the stately procession of the Panathenaic frieze. Later the men drive in the mild, gray kine from the moaning plain, the looms are folded up, the coppersmiths are silent, the elders gather in the gate, the lights begin to glimmer in the fast-falling darkness, the feasting and the music are heard on every side, and late into the night the songs are sung from the Ramayana or Mahabharata. The next morning, with sunrise, after the simple ablutions and adorations performed in the open air before the houses, the same day begins again. This is the daily life going on all over Western India in the village communities of the Dakhan, among a people happy in their simple manners and frugal way of life, and in the culture derived from the grand epics of a religion in which they live and move and have their daily being, and in which the highest expression of their literature, art, and civilisation has been stereotyped for 3,000 years."—*The Industrial Arts of India—Birdwood.*

FOX-HUNTING.

WITH November fox-hunting proper may be said to begin. For some six weeks previously cubs have been chased, young hounds blooded, horses tried, and eager huntsmen tantalised with short bursts of galloping in the still autumnal mornings. These are but preludes of the full sport to come. Men have not as yet appeared in all the glory of pink coats and white breeches. Even the whips so far have worn the faded scarlet of last year. But the horses, which, like the steeds of Homer's heroes, have so long remained idly champing their corn, will now be brought curvetting to some Friar's Cross or Blackthorn Spinney where the hounds are to throw off for the season. Their delighted owners follow in dogcarts or trot on their comfortable hacks at a respectful distance. Ladies, their eyes brightened by the keen wind of November, are already moving slowly round the covert. The hounds arrive, and the old huntsman, with quite unnecessary gestures to his patrons, begins by first throwing them into the brushwood, over which tower great elms, clad in golden splendour, but little rifled even by the violent gales of last month. The pack has been taken out to exercise the young hounds, and we may be sure that they will not long work among the scrubby oaks and brown fern, with twinkling tails here and there, before, early in the season, a fox will be afoot. Tally ho! Toot! Toot! Away! Then begins a hard scamper of horse and foot to the other side of the covert, and in less time than we have taken to write of it, all the gay cavalcade has vanished like the spectral hunt of German folklore. Were it not for the horses' footmarks on the dew-gemmed borders of the wood, and the distant music of the pack, the dissolving view of eager riders and fair ladies might well be deemed the end of a daydream.

It is often said that were it not for the sake of shooting partridges and pheasants there would be an end of English country-house life. But after a month of tramping the stubbles, followed by a fortnight in the woodlands of shooting pheasants, our great county-houses would be speedily deserted. All this, however, is tempting for the men of trade. Business has recalled its slaves to the law courts, and the universities again offer their choice of pleasures to students. But November brings many men back to country houses from the moors. Not a few can again escape for a fortnight from town, having got through the great pressure of work consequent upon the Long Vacation. The fagged editor or tired journalist can now slip away for two or three days to the hunting country-houses begin to fill, and the hospitable, merry life of Old England once more resumes its sway throughout the country side. Land laws, schemes of reciprocity, and the like, are with one consent flung to the winds for a week or two; so lords and ladies gay waken—

"All the jolly chase is here;
With hawk and horse and hunting-spear,
Hounds, jollity, and glee,
Run a course as well as we!"

What a sad country England would be without its fox-hunting may be seen in the dismal condition of certain parts of Ireland at present. It is true that the Irish have hounds and hunting on sufferance, and we would fain hope that when it is found by the wretched agitators of the League that the chivalry of that county do not concern themselves while hunting with either rent or party questions, but meet each other as friends to enjoy a manly and much good-fellowship into their district, the edicts which have gone forth from Kilmainham against hunting may be relaxed. The political economist is amazed at the folly of Irish cash lost to the country through this short-sighted policy of preventing hunting; but her well-wishers—and they are many in England—grieve to see the extinction of a sport which more than any other binds together in the classes a friendly feeling. Here in England men are Conservatives or Liberals, High Church, Broad, or no Church, good or bad landlords as it may happen, but the common love of sport reaches them to sink all the differences in the hunting field. While the most aristocratic of English sports, hunting is also the most levelling. The lord on his thoroughbred, worth several hundred guineas, jostles the sporting butcher on a sorry jade which in more senses than one is rapidly going to the dogs, but both are pleased, both contented with their day's sport. And then the delightful rides to cover with the friend of your heart, recently come from India on furlough purposely for a winter's hunting; the still more agreeable saunters homeward in the violet eve, lit appropriately with Dian's crescent, sometimes accompanying a trusty neighbour, sometimes with a betrothed lady friend—what other sport affords equal scope for these casua encounters? To parody the song of Virgil's swain, it may be safely affirmed that so long as Engl

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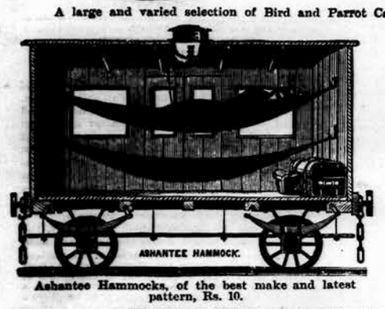

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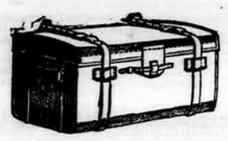

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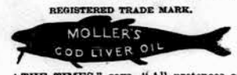

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,211—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881.

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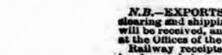

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Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in Line Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, the 1st Dec., 1881.
SINGAPORE, on SUNDAY, the 1st Jan., 1882.

All Steamers of this Company have a large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

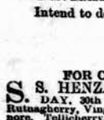
For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.



THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail
s. s. YORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,804	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	145 0
To Port Said	320	235	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Stubbl, 1,982 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd January, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

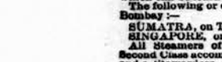
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins.	2,700	400	7th Dec.
Rydal Hall	G. Lloyd ..	2,700	400	21st do.
Syrian Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	8th Jany.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 6th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAME & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— HYDASPES	2284	500	R. Harvey	1st Dec.
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	8th „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shalland	22nd „
Extra MONGOLIA	2833	550	W. E. Thompson	24th „
— KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	29th „
				1882.
s. GWALIOR	2733	450	A.W. Adamson	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	12th „
s. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	19th „
— VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to England. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates available THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniel	2nd Dec.
KAISAR-I-HIND	3022	700	Babot	16th „
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	30th „
				1882.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	27th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares in the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape, forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boarding in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, PASSENGER, OVERLAND PARCELS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and PACKAGES of all descriptions despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, to all parts of Europe, to with Economy, Safety, and Punctuality.

CUSTOM HOUSE and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

PASSAGES engaged free of Commission by any Line of Steamers.

LUGGAGE collected and forwarded to and from all parts of the World.

PASSENGERS met on arrival, Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses. Every assistance rendered to Constituents or their friends arriving at or departing from Bombay.

DRAFTS, Notes, and Sovereigns supplied at the current rate of Exchange.

INVOICES collected against delivery of Goods.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Messes and Domestic use, including Wines, Spirits, Provisions, &c.

CONTRACTS entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

AGENCIES and CORRESPONDENT THROUGHOUT ALL THE PRESIDENCIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the bill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage, one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or regiminal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. Williams.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

UNSWEETENED GIN,

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Qts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pts, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ..... Cash. Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.
THE EMPRESS THEATRICAL COMPANY
will appear in the Oriental Opera of
ALI BABA and THE FORTY THIEVES.
A TALENTED ENGLISH ACTRESS
will perform the part of the
FAITHFUL MORGIANA.
To conclude with a
LAUGHABLE FARCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (8 seats)	Rs. 12	Second Class	As. 12
Do. (4 „)	„ 6	Third „	„ 8
First Class Reserved	„ 2	Fourth „	„ 4
Do. Unreserved	„ 1		

Doors open at 8 p.m. Performance to commence at 9.
A SPLENDID BAND WILL ATTEND.

BRANSON'S
PURE COFFEE EXTRACT.

STIMULANT, Refreshing, Nutritive, is a delight to Coffee-drinkers.

Per pot as. 12.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WALKER'S
EXTRACT OF COFFEE & CHICCORY

PRODUCES instantly delicious COFFEE.

Per bottle as. 14.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
VIN-VITÆ,
REFRESHING,
INVIGORATING,
EXHILARATING,
DELICIOUS,
NON-ALCOHOLIC
PHOSPHATED BEVERAGE.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8 ; per case of two dozens 5-8

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DELACRE'S
SOLUBLE COCOA

IS an agreeable, invigorating and grateful Beverage. Can be prepared instantaniously simply with boiling water.

Per tin as. 12 and Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS that may be incurred by Mr. OSCAR MINCK, as my connection with him in business ceased from 1st September, 1881.

MAX MINCK.

Kurrachee, 21st November, 1881.

TO BE LET, from 1st December next, the very desirable and commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Lands-End-road, now in the occupation of George Taylor, Esq., barrister-at-law. For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the very desirable BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, next door to Mr. Spencer. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW in Colaba, in the compound of old Telegraph Offices, now in the occupation of Mr. Sulton, next door to B. B. and C. I. Railway station. Rent Rs. 80. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished TOP-FLOOR in Elphinstone Circle. For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street. House Agent.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of COAL and MILL STORES for the above Company to be delivered at the Mill, Chinchpogoly, during the year 1882. The Tenders must be returned on or before the 5th proximo, at 12 o'clock A.M. Particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, 32, Elphinstone Circle. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 25th November 1881.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

MOTIWALA'S VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS, A SURE specific for ASTHMA, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all LUNG and THROAT DISEASES. Price per phial 4, 6, and 10 ans.

DYSENTRODYNE acts as a charm in Dysentery with Blood or Slime, Diarrhœa, and all Bowel Complaints. It has saved the lives of numerous patients given up by the best Doctors. Price, per phial 4 and 8 ans.

MOTIWALA'S medicines owe their great popularity and very extensive sale all over India to a rare combination of Cheapness with wonderful efficacy and pleasantness of taste with freedom from harm even when taken in any quantity.

For MEDICAL and numerous HIGHLY RESPECTABLE testimony from ALL PARTS of INDIA and for OPINIONS of THE PRESS, see hand-bills.

Sold by B. S. MADON & Co., Meadow-street, Fort, and by all shopkeepers and medicine-vendors in all parts of India.

Manufacturer : S. B. MOTIWALLA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S
"SATURDAY EVENING JOURNAL"
IS
THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY PAPER IN INDIA
It Contains
A Summary of all the News of the Week,
Original Stories and Original Translations from French, German and other Stories, and Extracts from the latest English Magazines and Periodicals.
ALSO
ORIGINAL PRIZE ACROSTICS.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION :
Advance, Rs. 12 per annum ; Arrear, Rs. 15.

FANCY DRESS COSTUMES.

WITH THE
"SATURDAY EVENING JOURNAL"
OF THE
26th Nov. and of the 3rd Dec. next
WILL BE PUBLISHED
A SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET,
Containing a series of detailed descriptions of Costumes suitable for
FANCY DRESS BALLS,
Prepared specially for that Journal.
The two Supplements will contain a total of fifty Costumes, and will be presented free of extra charge to subscribers or purchasers of the Journal.
Orders registered by the Manager, *Englishman*, Calcutta.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 o'clock p. m. on MONDAY, the 5th December, 1881, for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Town Council Resolution approving the Commissioner's proposal, to construct an intercepting sewer along the Queen's Road and through Khetwadi, (and towards the cost of which Government have consented to contribute Rs. 50,000) recommending the Corporation to sanction the immediate carrying out of this work, and to make such advances, from Surplus Cash Balance, within the total grant as may be necessary.

Sanction to be asked to the payment of an advance of Rs. 5,000 to the Municipal Commissioner, as proposed by the Town Council in their Resolution No. 8913 of 18th instant, to be adjusted hereafter, for the cost of obtaining surveys and estimates for a system of pipe sewers to connect with the main sewers.

2. Sanction to be asked to the payments, amounting to Rs. 17,739-4-5, from Surplus Cash Balance, as recommended by the Town Council, as per details already circulated to the members of the Corporation.

3. Sanction to be asked to the sale to Mr. Luxumon Dhurmajee, of stones at Malabar Hill of the value of about Rs. 143-8-0.

4. Resolution of the Town Council recommending the Corporation to adopt certain alterations in the Sections and Schedule of the Municipal Acts relating to Wheel Tax, and to request the Commissioner to apply to the Legislative Department to amend the Acts accordingly.

By order of the Chairman.

H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 25th November, 1881.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

		"A." Best Quality with tang rivet.	"B." Medium Quality with pin rivet.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives	Cash, Per doz.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Dessert Knives	„ „	25 0	20 0	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife & Fork)	„ the pair	10 8	8 0	7 0
Game Carvers („ „)	„ „	10 8	8 0	7 0
Steel Sharpeners	„ Each	4 8	3 8	2 8
Complete Set, as above	Cash Rs.	80 8	64 8	53 8

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLEPLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel-silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Beaded, Lily or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks	Cash, per dozen	Rs. 23 0	Rs. 34 0
Dessert Forks	„ „	20 0	25 0
Table Spoons	„ „	25 0	34 0
Dessert Spoons	„ „	20 0	25 0
Tea Spoons	„ „	11 0	16 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	„ „	12 8	18 0
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	„ „	12 8	18 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	„ Each	1 2	1 8
Gravy Spoons	„ „	5 8	6 12
Chatni Spoons	„ „	3 0	3 8
Sugar Spoons	„ „	1 4	1 8
Sugar Tongs	„ „	2 4	3 0
Ice Tongs	„ „	4 8	5 0
Ice Claws, Scissor shaped	„ „	8 0	9 0
Butter Knives	„ „	2 4	3 0
Sauce Ladles	„ „	2 4	3 8
Soup Ladles	„ „	8 8	10 0
Sugar Sifters	„ „	2 8	3 0
Fish Helpers	„ Per pair	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests	„	3 0	4 8

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE,

Comprehending

12 Table Forks
12 Dessert Forks
12 Table Spoons
12 Dessert Spoons
12 Tea Spoons
6 Egg Spoons
6 Salt Spoons
2 Mustard Spoons
2 Gravy Spoons
1 Marrow Spoon
1 Chatni Spoon
1 Caddy Spoon
1 Sugar Spoon
1 Sugar Sifter
1 Pair Sugar Tongs
2 Pairs Ice Claws
2 Butter Knives
2 Pickle Forks
2 Sauce Ladles
2 Soup Ladles
1 Pair Fish Helpers
2 Pairs Knife Rests

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN.

In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 240.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED PATTERN.

In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s LILY PATTERN.

In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s THREADED PATTERN.

In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash Rs. 300.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD

HAVE received their NEW STOCK of HATS for the coming season, and Gentlemen requiring a really good Hat, made especially to stand the climate of the East, and of the newest and most approved shapes, will do well to call and inspect them at the well-known

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WALKING-STICKS.

A Large and Select Assortment of Natural Handles, including the Tam o'Shanter and Brighton Crook...Re. 1 0 to Rs. 5 0
Handsome Presentation Sticks, Silver Mounts (Hall marked) ... ... 6 0 to 8 0

RIDING WHIPS, CROPS, &c.

Ladies' and Gent's, in great variety. ... ...Rs. 4 8 to Rs. 6 0

CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and re-furnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay ; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECILLY CONSTRUCTED FOR INDIA.

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,

Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut.....Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case..... „ 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WANTED, BLACK AND RED INKS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Stationery Office, Madras, for one year, *i.e.*, for 1882-83, will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY up to 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 16th February, 1882, when they will be opened :—

Articles.	Probable quantity that will be required, more or less.	When to be supplied.
Black Ink of Indian manufacture, in powder...	3,640 dozen papers of 1½ oz. each paper.	In June, 1882. Any quantities in excess of those entered in the preceding column are to be supplied on a month's notice.
Red Ink of Indian manufacture, in powder ...	30 oz. in papers, of which a dozen should be equal to 1 oz.	

2. The Tenders should specify the rates per each dozen powders, at which the Inks will be delivered at the Stationery Office :—

3. Tenderers are required—

(*a*) to furnish with their Tenders a dozen sample papers of each powder, with directions for making the Inks ;

(*b*) to deposit, in the Bank of Madras or in a Government Treasury, 5 per cent. of the value of the probable quantity of the articles to be supplied, and to annex the receipt for the deposit to their tender.

4. The successful competitor's deposit will become forfeited in case he fails to execute the contract within ten days after notice that his Tender has been accepted. He must deposit a further 5 per cent. of the above value, making a total security of 10 per cent., prior to executing the contract.

5. If the Inks supplied during the year 1882-83 prove satisfactory, the contractor shall have the option of extending his contract for two more years on the same terms.

J. G. FERRAND,
Superintendent of Stationery

Stationery Office, Madras, 16th November, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.—SEASON 1881-82.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce that Miss Eliza Gordon, Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Rose Foote, Mr. F. Merer, Mr. G. Foote, Mr. A. B. Tapping and Mr. L. Ward sailed for Bombay on November 23, and that the season will commence on December 24.

Plan of the seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SINGLE bottles of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s and other brands at wholesale prices.

different kinds.		different kinds.	
BRANDY	20	OLD TOM & GIN	6
WHISKY	8	GINGER WINE	2
SHERRY	11	LIQUERS	12
PORT	7	HOCK	7
CLARET	4	STOUT	4
CHAMPAGNE	2		

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
(of 3 different kinds)
WITH A SLICE CAKE.
Annas 4 only.

COMFITS,
16 different kinds.

PASTRY
of different kinds and varieties.

WINES AND SPIRITS
of the best quality, for retail at moderate charges.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATERS.
ICED OZO, PHOSPHO, VIN VITÆ, VIVONE.
Annas 4.

MORENAS & CO., 15, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of the late M. Roque-Martine's Japanese Curiosities will be resumed TO-DAY at 2 p. m. commencing with lot No. 105.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th November, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

On WEDNESDAY, 30th day of November, 1881, at 2 p.m., by order of the Official Assignee, in re Narrondass and Lalljee Damodhur, insolvents, at their new cloth market-shop, piece-goods, long-cloths, jacconets, grey shirtings, dorias, mulls, prints, nainsooks, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1881, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, by order of the Official Assignee, in re Nursee Kessowjee and Co., insolvents, the following share, viz., one share, No. 221 of Albert Mills Company, Limited.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th November, 1881.

HOME FOR CHILDREN.

A LADY, the widow of a Medical man, residing in Devonshire, is desirous of RECEIVING into her family CHILDREN from abroad to whom she will ensure every home comfort. Address, Mrs. H. CURTLER, 10, Molesworth Terrace, Stoke, Devonport.

If preferred, particulars may be obtained from Surgeon-Major R. Jackson, Station Hospital, Mecan Meer.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES PER S. S. ORIENTAL FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and Third batch of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, and Ponies, &c., also Arab Donkeys for Stallion, No. 145, Bheady Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 24th Nov., 1881.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road,

Send for a price-list.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GRANT-ROAD HOTEL, under the Superintendence of Mrs. Crankshaw, MUSIC and BILLIARDS every evening.

BONA-FIDE sale of Mr. J. M. Houliston's household furniture, choice plants, &c., at Dadur, TO-DAY, at 1 p. m., plants at 4 p. m.

A GENTLEMAN can have comfortable board and lodging in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 25.

THE Bank of England return is better than might have been expected, the proportion of the Reserve to liabilities having advanced from 39 to 40 per cent. In the outside market, however, money is evidently hardening, private advices quoting 4½, whilst Reuter advances his figures to 4½ per cent. both on 3 and 4 months' bills. Consols are still unchanged at 100½, but the 3½ per cent. Indian Loan is ¼ lower at 102, and Rupee Paper is quoted at ¼ decline.

Coffee and Cocoanut-oil come unaltered. Seeds show no appreciable change. Wheat is quiet, and partially 6d. lower.

Piece-goods in Manchester continue quiet, and the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was also quiet, the day's sales being only estimated at 8,000 bales, and spot quotations are reduced 1-8d. in American, 1-16d. in Dholleras.

New York having been closed yesterday, we are without the usual figures.

EXCHANGE.—The decline of 1-16d. per oz. reported in Bar Silver in London, induced a decidedly quieter feeling to begin with this morning, and the banks reduced their rates 1-32d. all round. The decline, however, brought out a fair amount of paper, and in the course of the afternoon the drop was partially recovered statement. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rs.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-32 to 1d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at par for demand, ¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker again today. In Fours a considerable amount changed hands at Rs. 101¾ and we quote that to 7-16 at the close. Fours-and-a-half have receded to Rs. 110¼.

The SHARE market has taken a firmer tone again, especially for Spinning and Weaving Companies, which are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher all round. Press Shares are also firm and tending upwards, the prospect of a large cotton crop being all in their favour. Banks remain unchanged. Colaba Land and Mill Co.'s shares are Rs. 5 lower. Bombay Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 5. Treacher and Co., Ld., Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON has been dull, and in some cases Re. 1 per candy lower, but sellers nevertheless are not very anxious to do business. For Oomras Rs. 206 is quoted for good and Rs. 196 for F. G. F., January delivery, but we have not heard of any business at these rates. Supplies are liberal, 800 bajas being reported at Omrawuttee, and in proportion at other markets. The Berar crop seems practically a month earlier than it was last year, and towards the end of December large receipts may be anticipated.

SEEDS and WHEAT show no quotable change.

FREIGHTS continue quiet at previous rates, and few engagements are being made for forward loading.

PIECE-GOODS remain in the same slack, inactive position. The Bazaar demand is very moderate, and dealers are not doing much in the way of indents.

COALS are quiet. Sales are reported of two cargoes of Cardiff to arrive at Rs. 14 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	900
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,000
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	425
Beliary	625	1,000	1 000	25 p. s.	590
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 57½	440
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	950
Dholiera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Fort Press Co	150	2,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,275
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	165
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	450
Mofussil Co	3,125	100	100	1 p. s.	310
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	1824
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	23	1,440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,050
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	470
Vulkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	460

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,740	2,000	2,000		21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 50	805
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	215xd

* For distribution.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Nov. 19, 1881.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Open 1,446 miles. Coaching	1,30,200	0	0
Mercnandise	5,80,963	0	0
Electric Telegraph	5,330	0	0
Total Rs.	7,16,081	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,273½ miles. Total Rs.	5,14,661	0	0
Increase	2,01,427	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Lord Lytton, 1,287 tons, Captain W. C. Sealbrook, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Darien, 1,779 tons, Captain Inch, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hellen Newton, 856 tons, Captain R. L. Webster, will sail to-day for Colombo in ballast.

THE brig Futtay Sultan, 310 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Alleppy, with a general cargo, and five deck passengers.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. O. Ringheim, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Cond and Calcutta, with Mr. Esmail and family, Mrs. Joomabhoy, and 200 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same port, with a general cargo and 165 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Captain J. P. Hassall, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with Mr Potter, and the following cargo :—From Hongkong,—296 packages chinaware, 625 packages sugar-candy, 513 chests tea, 189 cases glass blangles, 12 packages chinaroots, 170 cases camphor, 15 cases firecrackers, 2 cases silk piecegoods, 300 empty jars, 263 cases provisions, 2 cases cassia oil, 3 cases umbrellas, 1,188 bags sugar, 56 packages aniseseed, 1 box silverware, 12 cases beads, 72 bundles mats, 66 packages silk, 200 cases cassia, 20 cases wax, and 2 boxes specie. From Singapore,—320 packages benzoin, 85 packages pepper roots, 5 cases mace, 36 packes copra, 61 cases cassia, 60 bags clay, 4 packages chinaware, 1,356 packages rattans, 35 bags sago, 20 bags white pepper, 8 cases preserves, 7 dubbie ivory, 2 packages jars, 1,969 panks, 43 packages gambier, 31 bags nutmegs, 78 chests tea, 144 packages dammar, 50 bags tapioca, and 20 cases lac.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
24	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	Mandvee, Nov. 22.
25	Avoca (s)	Hassa d	Hongkong, Nov. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
25	Tenedos (s)	Harris	Marseilles.
	Calcutta (s)	Phillips	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Arrow, Ring eim, to Coast and Carwar.
Ste mer Darien, Inch, to Antwerp.
Steamer Helien Newton, Webster, to Co mbo.
Ship Lord Lytton, Sealbrook, to Calcutta.
Brig Futtay Sultan, Nacoda, to Allippy.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Hydaspes, to London, &c.
Steamer Gulf of Finland, to London.
Barque Romance, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVALS.
21 Khandalla (s) .... Loutit ..... Singapore, Nov. 3,
Night Hawk ..... Douglas ..... Bourbon, Oct. 8.

DEPARTURES.
Nov. 21.—Steamer Deccan. Ships Monrovia, Stowell Brown and Lord Canning.

MADRAS.

Nov. ARRIVAL.
23 Huzara (s) ..... Bombay.

Nov. DEPARTURE.
22 D. Sutherland (s).. ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Inchelutha (s)—100 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Helen Newton (s)—300 casks cement, Edward Bates and Co; 72 boxes candles, Kesovjee Cursondas; 200 casks cement, John Fleming and Oo; 10 packages earthenware, Tallay Mahomed Fazul; 5 cases medicines of sorts, D. Chothia and Co; 8 cases cochineal, Vullubram Manchund.
Sarmatian (s)—12 cases plate glass, Janmahomed Joosub.
Verona (s)—1 hogshead brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.
Sicily (s)—20 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—207 cases champagne, 50 cases vermouth and 402 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Copr. (s)—16 bales waste silk, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Rallibrothers; 100 bales cotton, Morajee Cooverjee, 100 bales wool, Damodhur Khuttow
Ambaris (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Ailmore (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Bustilall Punalall; 952 bales cotton, Moty Jaitha; 800 cwts wheat, Gunesh-dass Hurlee wdass; 800 cwts wheat, Veljee Shamjee; 105 bales cotton, Vussonjee Manuck.
Gleanlow (s)—150 bales rags, Virjee; 400 cws wheat Ruttonsee Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, Kesowjee Ladha.
Inchelutha (s)—1,5.0 cwts wheat, Framjee, Sands and Co; 83 bales cotton, Narrandass Anunjee; 3 0 bales cotton; Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 93 bales cotton, Tokersee Jewraj; 1,600 cwts wheat, Moorjee Nursey.
Britanna (s)—28 bales hides and skins, George Lockhart and Co; 7,800 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon ann Co; 70 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 12 bales cotton, Ghella Lackumsee; 42 bales cotton, Mooljee Jeewraj.
Wistow Hall (s)—22,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Acacia (s)—22 cwts fishmawa, Dadurlina Mowjee; 2 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Fazuli; 3¾ cwts olimanstores, B. and A. Hormusjee; 48 cwts oilbanum, Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 46 cwts m-o'p shells, Hajeebhoy Lalljee.
Renfrew (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Darien (s)—1,000 cwts popyseed, 600 cwts groundnuts and 200 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart, Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 26.

There will be parade under the Commandant this day (Saturday), the 26th inst. at 4-45 P.M. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. All members are requested to attend. Special tram cars will start from Byculla and Girgaum at 4 P.M. and will carry all Volunteers in uniform free of charge. These cars will be for Volunteers only.

Members are informed that the 200, 300, and 500 yards ranges at Coorla are reserved for B. Company on Monday, the 28th inst., for the Thorpe medal competition.

Vol. M. H. Cumming having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

Vol. M. MacMillan and Vol. R. A. Noron having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E Company.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS & TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR should on and after the 28th instant be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, till further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. The Governor.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 23rd Nov. 1881.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.". " AGENTS WANTED.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 23.

Browne, Lieut., 3rd Goorkhas, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 24.

Murdoch, Lieut., R. E., on duty, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 25.

Trollope, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Webb, Captain, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Meean Mir.
Hewett, Surg., on duty, to Aboo.
Forde, Lieut., R.A., on duty, to Bangalore.
Martin, Lieut., C. I. Horse, from leave, to Agar.
Galloway, Lieut. Col., 2nd Belooch, from leave, to Kurrachee.
Shearne, Riding Master, 12th Lancers, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Sandwith, Lieut., 8th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.

GRAEFENBERG

MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay :

B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

FOORD—November 21st, at Hoshungabad, C. P., the wife of Major W. O. Foord, 3rd Regiment or P. L. I., of a son.
MACNABB—November 19th, at Umballa, the wife of J. W. Macnabb, of a daughter.
TREVELYAN—November 22nd, at Calcutta, the wife of E. J. Trevelyan, Barrister-at-law, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HILL—MACLIESH—November 19th, at Calcutta, Cicely Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Hill, Rector of Wolston, Bucks, to John, son of the late John MacLiesh, of Crieff, Perthshire.

CALENDAR—NOV.—DEC., 1881.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .....Nov. 28th .... 4h. 52'6m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 26	.....	6	16 5	19 2 20m	8 21m
				2 15 a	8 7 a
Sun. 27	1st Sunday in Advent.	6	16 5	19 3 6m	9 23m
				3 16 a	9 3 a
Mon 28	.....	6	17 5	19 3 58m	10 32m
				4 25 a	10 17 a
Tu. 29	English Mail expected	6	18 5	19 4 52m	11 39m
				5 40 a	11 37 a
Wed 30	St. Andrew's Day.	6	18 5	20 5 53m	0 44 a
				7 15 a	—
Thr. 1	.....	6	19 5	20 6 53m	1 1m
				8 24 a	1 39 a
Fri. 2	.....	6	19 5	20 7 52m	2 13m
				9 24 a	2 30 a

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881.

SOME time ago an English bishop was lamenting the decadence of philosophy in Germany. Once the most *spirituel* of his class, the typical German psychologist has come to be the most carnal, and he clothes his doctrines in outrageous philistinish speech, as if he gloried in it. Nature's abhorrence of a vacuum perhaps accounts for the change lamented by his lordship. Sick of the giddy, empty heights of metaphysics, the philosopher of the period delights in his wholesome foothold on mother earth, and, it must be admitted, in a manner which sometimes betrays but little feeling for the susceptibilities of his friends who are still of the old school. "In the beginning was carbon," he says, one day, in a lecture to an assemblage of young Germany, and a great many excellent people are shocked at the brutal materialism of the proposition. On another occasion he enunciates the thesis "No phosporus, no thought," and forthwith he is credited with the doctrine that the divine process of thinking is nothing but a chemical operation. The Herr Professor of course means nothing of the kind. He only means that the processes are invariably concomitant; and if he be in a conciliatory mood, he will argue that the new science instead of materializing mind, idealizes matter. To quote from a lady to whom we shall have to refer further on—"Association with thought takes all the prose, all the commonplaceness, all the lifelessness out of that easily syllabled but evasive 'matter,' concerning which, unspiritually accepting the senses as sole masters of the situation, we commonly cheat ourselves by speaking so knowingly. Such association . . . should immeasureably enhance the value . . . of any . . . constituent . . . that contributes . . . to the support of consciousness. But, metaphysics apart, the stubborn truth remains. An ill-nourished brain cannot perform its functions efficiently . . . I cannot at this moment, for instance, be thinking that phosporus is a mean thing and the bread reform agitation a storm in a tea-cup,—but by the help of that same mean thing itself, taken into my nervous system, thus to enable me to decry its dignity;" A reflection, by the way, which at once plunges us *in medias res*, and compels us to grapple with our subject.

Mrs. Bevington, then, the writer to whom we have referred, is the lady-apostle of "wholemeal bread," and her domestic evangel is as applicable to the English in India as to those whom she specially addresses, the English at home. But it is applicable to different classes of Anglo-Indians in different ways,—to the richer classes because they consume more, and to the poorer, including the lower ranks of Eurasians, because they consume less, of the phosphoric and other substances requisite in diet than is good for them. Let us take the poorer classes first. Obviously, it is a matter of the first importance to them that they should be able to procure the utmost amount of nutritious food at the smallest possible cost. There are scores of thousands of poor families in this country to whom, in spite of its comparative cheapness, a meat diet is a rare luxury. We shall afterwards show how in a country like India they might find even meat diet *ad libitum* to be the reverse of an unmixed blessing. But in this place we confine ourselves to the question of dietic articles which combine cheapness with nutritive value. There are, say the physiologists, very few substances which each contain all the requisite elements of a health-sustaining diet. Among them are milk, eggs, and "bread made from the whole of the wheaten grain." Here, then, is the great abuse which the "Bread Reform League"—a society which might be copied with advantage in India—seeks to remove. Though a shilling's worth of properly prepared wheaten bread will afford a thoroughly good diet for nine grown up persons, it is nevertheless a fact that the bread ordinarily baked is by itself insufficient to support life during any but brief periods. Magendie's dog died of starvation after a course of white bread. And the ricketty frames and the listless temperaments of large numbers of the poorest children in England are accounted for, in great measure, by the fact that white bread is the staple of their daily food. In the last century, some time after the wholesome, nourishing old-fashioned bread had become unfashionable, an essayist wrote that white bread killed more than the sword. And it is a remakable fact, says our lady authority, "that the dental profession, with its large manufacturing interest, has sprung into existence only since the bread in common use has been deprived of lime and phosphatic salts." Of course those who are well enough off to supplement their innutritious white bread with articles containing the requisite mineral constituents are not, or need not be, harmed by the use of the former article of food. But we are speaking of the poorer classes. "Whole meal" is composed of three separate parts of the grain—starch which gives heat, gluten which forms flesh, and phosphatic salts and other mineral substances which form bone and teeth and nourish brain and nerves. In the white flour of ordinary bread there is rather too much starch, too little gluten, and scarcely any bone-forming material or sustenence for brain and nerves. The finest peasantry in the world, the Scotch, are "whole-meal" eaters: the majority of them seldom eat anything else. The stron gbodied labourers of Sicily, Spain, Central Germany and the sturdiest races of Indian ryots and labourers are "whole-meal" eaters. As the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, the yeomen of Elizabeth's reign, who drew their bowstrings to their ears and sent a clothyard shaft whistling through a barn-door at eighty yards, ate meat about once a week, and lived the rest of the time on whole meal bread and cheese." The Romans, as everybody should know, conquered the world on "whole meal." That, with a modest allowance of "superfine vinegar diluted in equally superfine water," was, as De Quincey puts it, the diet on which "Rome, that terrible mother brought up her favourite children, her soldiers."

It is not meant that people, when they can afford a better diet, shall take their "protoplasm" in its vegetable form. On the contrary all that Mrs. Bevington in her interesting article in the *Nineteenth Century* says is that, with "whole-meal" bread, meat once a day should be quite sufficient for most people. This proposition is important to Anglo-Indians, who indulge in meat at breakfast, tiffin, and dinner. The climate no doubt, "takes it out" of one, so that a nutritious diet is very necessary to repair the physical waste. But it is quite possible that the nutritive elements may be combined in milder and safer forms in some articles than others, and as efficaciously. It is said that at way of saying that at least ten out of every twenty European in India habitually overeat, and—only of course in the hygienic sense of the verb—over-drink themselves. To say the least, there is a good deal of truth in the estimate—sufficient at all events to render the question of Indian dietary one of great interest and importance. In by far too many instances Anglo-Indian diet is more adapted to the exigencies of a cold than of a hot climate; the tyranny of custom commits people to a mode of living more fitted for Nova Zembla than for Bombay. And thus it is that people trouble themselves about the temperature shown by the thermometer in shade, and in the sun, when it would be much more to the point if they would try some means of measuring the degrees of Fahrenheit in, as Mrs. Poyser would say, "their own insides." It is a notorious fact that those who eat less of a meat, and more of a vegetable, diet, and, in addition, use alcholic liquids rather more as occasional restoratives than as a part of ordinary diet, are the very people who can best stand the discomforts of the Indian summer. But returning to the particular subject with which we are at present concerned, it is equally notorious that wheat bread, as made for Anglo-Indian consumption, is not usually of the best. The wheat-meal *chupatties* which native servants eat up country are prepared with a greater, though perhaps unconscious, regard to chemistry and physiology than the more nice looking article consumed by their well-to-do, but often dyspeptic, masters and mistresses. We know of persons who have their "whole-meal," *minus*, of course, the external gritty part of the husk, made by their cooks, and have discovered the benefits of the change. There are beef clubs and mutton clubs; why should there not be bread clubs, for the supply of a more wholesome an" nutritious article than the common "whited bread of the bazaar bakers?

AT the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday afternoon the Secretary read a Government resolution, addressed to the Council, on the subject of pawnbroking. The Police Commissioner of Bombay, it appears, had informed Government that there was a pressing necessity for adopting protective measures, on behalf of the poor classes of Bombay, against the extortionate and often fraudulent conduct of money-lenders, who, as the law now stands, were not, he said, debarred from exercising their "infamous trade" with impunity. As the resolution points out, the suggestion is by no means an original one, for this is the fourth time during the last thirty-two years that the Government have been asked to consider the question of a Pawnbrokers' Act. Some philanthropist brought the matter forward in this Presidency so long ago as 1849, but the Government and magistracy of that day evidently held conservative views, for they opposed the introduction of such an Act, holding that it was the universal custom of the country for persons possessed of money to invest it in loans on the security of valuables, and that any restrictions in such a matter would bear hardly upon the people. This view was a tolerant one, and as such, no doubt, found favour with the natives, who have a decided objection to their social arrangements in respect of either borrowing or lending being disturbed by any British theories as to their moral or material welfare. Then again in 1863 Sir Mathew Sausse proposed to establish a Mont de Piété system as a charitable institution, and we are told that the idea was warmly supported by the police magistrates and by the Commissioner of Police. But when opinions came to be taken all round, the general result was found to be unfavourable to the introduction of any law which would create a monopoly in money-lending by allowing only a few licensed individuals to practise that charming and profitable profession. But the Government resolution just issued makes Sir M. Sausse's meaning plainer than Sir M. Sausse himself made it, for the resolution very particularly explains that Sir Mathew merely wished to legalise the lending by municipalities of municipal funds at low interest and on security of valuables, "without any penal consequences to private money-lenders." The Mont de Piété system, if established in Bombay, would have to be worked, we presume, under the control, direct or indirect, of the Municipality. Many of the members of that body, even under existing circumstances, do not appear to be very eager to perform their duties; but if, in addition to other work, they have to act as Marwarees, they will be in a sad plight. It by no means follows that because the Mont de Piété is a success in European cities, it will be a success in the cities of the East. The Marwaree is here a powerful institution, and to overthrow him would be to overthrow a caste. Severe laws have been made in Europe with the intention of crushing money-lenders, but when Governments made laws the money-lenders have made rules to meet them. Not that we believe no reform in this direction is possible. Much improvement might be made on the present system, and a great deal of cheating might perhaps be prevented by licensing a certain number of pawnbrokers; but it would be very difficult to compel the money-lenders to make only legitimate loans, for in a contest between money and poverty money is sure to get the best of it. The Government are careful to observe in their Resolution that there is doubt as to how far borrowers would resort to licensed pawnbrokers if no restrictions were placed on private loans on pawn, and they seem to be in favour of the Mont de Piété system. It is impossible to say how such a system would work in a country like India, but we think the Government have done wisely in asking for the opinion of the Municipality, who are thoroughly representative and are well able to give some sound advice upon the subject.

IT appears that the people of Guzerat are extremely anxious that the proposed Central India railway should be sanctioned by Government, and memorials in favour of the scheme are being prepared in Surat, Broach, and other places. The merchants of that part of the country are so desirous of seeing a railway laid from Godhra to Cawnpore, that many of them have declared their willingness to take shares in any company that may be formed for that purpose,—a rather unusual evidence of enterprise on the part of natives. The advantages of such a line are so obvious, that immediately its construction is sanctioned capitalists at home will come forward to carry out the work, and we hear on very good authority that a gentleman now in India is prepared to find four or five millions of money for the construction of the line. The railway from the B. B. and C. I. station of Anand to Godhra will soon be completed, and it is proposed to carry this line on to Rutlam 112 miles, thence to Gwalior 286 miles, and from Gwalior to Cawnpore 134 miles. The B. B. and C. I. Railway would thus be connected with the East India Railway, and the port of Bombay would also be connected with the water navigation system of Upper India—the Ganges river and the Ganges canal—and a vast amount of traffic would be brought to Cawnpore from the Ganges and Oudh districts. It would also give an alternative route to Agra, Delhi, and Lahore, and enable passengers to be conveyed to Guzerat and Bombay without break of gauge or change of vehicles. The level character of such a line would be a great advantage, as no engineering works of any account would be required, except between Godhra and Rutlam, on which a line with grades of 1 in 100 could be obtained without considerable outlay. The line would have the advantage of passing traffic over the Nerbudda and Chumbal bridges, which have been lately constructed, and as it would present no difficulties to the engineers, it is believed that it might be completed within two-and-a-half years from the commencement of the work. Should the Government sanction its construction, a light broad-gauge line would probably be built on the length to Rutlam, at an estimated cost of about £8,000 a mile; the line between Rutlam and Gwalior costing about £6,000 a mile. These lines would be worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. They would open up Central India for commerce, and would also have some political advantages, for they would run through territories in which the British Government have several times experienced much trouble. The cross-country line from Kundwa to Ajmere would be tapped, to the great benefit of Guzerat and Bombay. Even now there is passenger and goods traffic between Cawnpore and Bombay by way of the Rajputana line, and a new railway across Central India would without doubt cause a great deal of traffic between Cawnpore, Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Bombay. The recent statistics of the traffic on the East India, Rajputana, and G. I. P. Railways point to the likelihood of a great traffic following in ordinary course the most direct and least expensive line of communication. The proposed line would, it is calculated, cost one-third per mile less than that of the alternative main line, and as it would have easy grades and would connect the Oudh and Rohilcund, East India, and B. B. and C. I. Railway systems, large profits might well be depended upon. The country between Rutlam and Gwalior has not yet been surveyed, but as the line would follow the valley of the Chumbal, it is anticipated thatvery little trouble would be experienced in its construction. This Central India Railway scheme, if carried out, would prove so exceedingly useful, that we hope the Government, who now have it under consideration, will soon give the sanction for which the promoters have asked.

THE action of the Rajputana Railway authorities in raising the grain rates has resulted in a startling decrease of the traffic over the Rajputana and B. B. and C. I. lines. Up to the time that the new rates came into force the average number of waggons arriving daily at the Carnac-bunder station from Delhi was upwards of 100. But when the rate was suddenly raised nearly 30 per cent., the daily average of waggons was as suddenly reduced to three, and on some days not a single waggon laden with grain arrived in Bombay from Delhi. It may be that the grain from the North-West is carried over the East Indian Railway to Calcutta, but the very high rates of freight from Calcutta to England must certainly prevent the grain traffic between Delhi and that port reaching anything like the proportions of the traffic that might be expected if the rate for grain between Delhi and Bombay had not been altered. A very serious injury has been caused to the trade of Bombay, and the mercantile community of the city are justly indignant at the manner in which their interests have been ignored. The action of the Government in regard to this matter is calculated to discourage trade and to retard the development of the resources of the country. The annihilation of the grain traffic between Delhi and Bombay raises the question as to what work the railway servants on the Rajputana line now find to occupy their time. When four or five grain trains arrived in Bombay every day, the labour on that line must have been very great; but now, when only two or three waggons come in daily, the staff, unless they were fearfully overworked before, must find time hang somewhat heavily upon their hands.

WE hear that the passenger rates on the Rajputana Railway are to be increased from twelve to eighteen pies per mile, first class, and from eight to nine pies per mile, second class. These rates are much heavier than those of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on which the charges are twelve pies a mile first class, and six pies a mile second class. The first class fare from Bombay to Delhi will thus be increased from Rs. 55 to Rs. 73, as against Rs. 115 on the G. I. P. Railway.

MISS WILSON received a telegram yesterday morning from Mr. Merer announcing the departure of the new theatrical company in the P. & O. s. s. Ancona.

WESTERN INDIA IN 1583.

It requires no very intimate acquaintance with contemporary foreign opinion to recognize the abiding truth of De Tocqueville's remark that the conquest and government of India are really the achievements which give England her place in the opinion of the world.—*Sir Henry Sumner Maine,* 1872.

FOR a long time we were a very weakly power in Western India, and our Bombay dominion for a hundred years was limited to such an extent that a good pedestrian in a single day might even walk over it. As for Surat, we were for more than a century merely tenants-at-will of the Great Mogul. When we agreed with his Nawab, all went on well: when we disagreed with him, he put us in irons. But frail and limited as this dominion was, we can now in 1881 aver that we have held it absolutely for a longer term than any of the former rulers of Western India. The oldest native of Bombay, even by tradition from his great-grandfather, knows of no other power than the power of England. It has outlived all the Soubadars of the Deccan. We have been longer here than the Peishwas were in Poona or the Nizams in Hyderabad, and our authority dates to a time when even the names of Holkar, Scindia, and Gaekwar were unknown. We forget the Hubshi of Jingeerah, who, strange to say, with his semi-African genealogy, has outlived the wreck of nations, and, like Monaco in Europe, may protest against the Republic. It is true we are an alien race. But will you point to us in the history of India a race of sovereigns who were bound to the soil by community of birth, religion, and language? Who was Timour the Tartar and his house, which for generation after generation from the Peacock Throne lorded it over India? From Tartary, from Roum, from Georgia, from Khorasan, from regions beyond the Sutlej, Tartars, Arab mercenaries, and slaves who were themselves bought and sold, built up crown and kingdom from Mount Everest to Malacca. Our vanity is rebuked, however, when we begin to realize that there was a time when the face of an Englishman had not been seen on the shores of Bombay, nor its name on the map of India; and yet there was such a time. When Shakespeare was alive, when Elizabeth reigned, when Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned, when Knox thundered in St. Giles, when Drake and Raleigh ventured their ships to compete with the galleons of Spain into unknown seas, no man of woman born had yet used English speech within our island. The first English bungalow had not been built, for the first boatful of Englishmen had not yet jumped ashore amid huzzas. The first bargain had not been struck, and consequently the grave of the first Englishman had not been dug. The grass on Malabar hill was a cover for the hare, and a shelf on the cliff a nest for the sea-eagle. We have been led to these reflections by the perusal of Jean Hugues of Linchotten's great work "Histoire de la Navigation." The author came out to India in 1583 with the Archbishop of Goa, and the copy of his book now before us, the third edition, was published at Amsterdam in 1638. It is in old French, through which we stumble with difficulty, and is full of engravings of scenes and costumes in Western India, taken with the accuracy and executed with the art which distinguished the Dutch in those days, for in these things they were then far ahead of us. It is a large folio in which the author, a Hollander, seems to give an impartial account of the countries through which he passed, and where the pictures become doubly valuable, as they represent the condition of things before the Englishman had put in an appearance on this side of India.

The Portuguese, our readers are aware, had taken possession of our island in 1582, but fifty years after, when our author was at Goa, it seems to have been of no account. He gives full accounts of Goa in many pages and half-page descriptions of Cambay, Ormuz, Diu, Damaun, Bassein, Chaul, Dabul, and Onore, commercial emporiums of some note; but Bombay, or *Mombai* as we may then call it, had not even made itself so far known that an intelligent European coming to Goa and describing Western India should take any notice of it. A stranger on the *bourse* at Amsterdam might as well ask for Oorun or Prombay. That it was an outpost in which the Portuguese from Bassein were stationed, round whom had clustered the cadjan huts of Koli or Dongar, we believe. But no indication of such a site is given, and as ecclesiastical annals and Xavier's letters are equally silent on the subject of even a missionary being sent to us, we have come to the conclusion that our infant metropolis had at that time such a small nucleus, that it was not even worth looking after, and was nothing in comparison of, say, Bandora or Mahim,—a sufficient rebuke to our vanity or pride of place, if we have any. There is ample evidence, we think, that the shrine of Walkeshwar is of great antiquity, as on our very first contact with those shores, in 1662, it was a place of pilgrimage, and had doubtless been resorted to for ages by the natives along the coast. Of the harbour itself I am reminded that from remote times it has been a place whence the products of this region found an outlet, and at the same time an inlet for the produce and handiwork of other countries,—a commerce manipulated by the merchants of Tanna, and previously by Kallyan, before Bombay comes before us on the page of history; and though there is no evidence on the subject, it is highly probable that for the protection of that commerce a beacon fire was kept burning on Colaba point at night. (1) But let us see something of Goa by the help of Linschotten's pictures.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

It was during the time when Akbar reigned in Delhi, in 1583, that I entered the city of Goa, which was then in the acme of its glory. The Portuguese had been here 73 years, and being an idle man, I was resolved to have a look at it. The name *griffin* is not yet invented, so I am nicknamed *reynole*. But I do not mind this, and plunge at once into the heart of the city, feeling rather hotter than in Antwerp. All

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW OFFICE BUILDINGS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

The *Englishman* contradicts the report that the new Government offices at Simla are to cost 55 lakhs of rupees. A committee appointed to consider the whole question estimated the cost of the new buildings required at 3½ lakhs, while the capitalized value of rents the Government now pays is 5½ lakhs, which the Public Works Department estimate is hardly likely to exceed. The original mistake probably arose through some one having written fifty for five.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Major-General Keyes has been appointed to the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in succession to Major General Macintire.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that summonses or warrants of the civil and revenue courts of Mysore may be executed in British India as if they had been made by courts in British India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ACCIDENT TO H. M. T. S. SERAPIS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

H. M. troopship Serapis, homeward bound, was spoken in the Red Sea on the 21st instant, under canvas, with three blades of her screw carried away. The Crocodile has been ordered to tow her to Malta.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.

A difficulty has arisen between Greece and Turkey in connection with the post-offices, the Porte having ordered the Greek post-office in this city to be closed.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Nov. 24.

The R. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4¾

The Manchester Market has been quiet and little demand.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..... 1s. 7⅞d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 88½

4½ " 99½

3 per cent. Consols for account 100⅝

5 French Rentes 116½

Bar Silver 51 13-16

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 102

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..... £9,000,000 Inc. £500,000

Bills Discounted ..... £20,400,000 Dec. £200,000

Bullion ..... £20,000,000 Dec. £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 49 per cent.

Arrival—Cathay.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, line reported beyond Jask. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Jask. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted beyond Jask. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Jask. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

Persian Gulf Cables interrupted beyond Jask. Messages can be conveyed by Mail steamer from Jask fortnightly, first leaving Jask about 30th. But there is weekly Mail for Bushire, Busreh, and Bagdad, leaving Kurrachee every Friday evening.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 72·7 Farht.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

At	6 a.m.	68·8
"	10 a.m.	78·7
"	2 p.m.	87·2
"	4 p.m.	83·7

DURING the last monsoon the Great Eastern Telegraph Company's cable was damaged between Malabar Point and the shore of the Back Bay. In the then rough weather it would have been almost impossible to repair the damage, so a fresh length was spliced to the sound part of the cable and carried to Malabar Point, and was connected with the Telegraph Offices by aerial lines of wire. The steamer Chiltern has now brought out new cable to repair the damaged ine, and also the necessary piping for a new land line connecting the cable with the Telegraph Offices, and the work is being proceeded with.

IT is reported that the line of telegraph is to be extended from Dibrugarh to Sadiya and from Kachar to Manipur.

THOUGH it has been finally decided that the proposed Allai expedition will not come off this year, the Allahabad paper understands that the idea has not been finally negatived, and the matter may be reconsidered in the spring.

THE following is the result of the F. C. E. and L. C. E. examinations :—Twenty-one candidates appeared for the F. C. E. degree, of whom 15 have succeeded in passing, 2 in the first class 6 in the second class, and 7 the remainder in the pass class. For the L. C. E. degree 24 candidates appeared, of whom 16 passed, 8 in the second class and 8 in the pass class.

THE Khan of Dher has returned from his expedition against Bajour with much booty.

FROM Swat the *Civil and Military Gazette* hears of dissensions having broken out between Mian Gul and his younger brother, which though partially smoothed over by the good offices of friends, are not entirely at an end.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the Government of India will take over the management of the Rajputana State Railway, now over 1,100 miles in length, from December 1 Major Bisset will be manager of the line.

IT is rumoured in Kabul, the Lahore paper hears, that the Amir will pass the winter in Herat, and will not return to his capital till the next festival of the *Nauroz*. He is reported to have offered a remission of a year's revenue to all Kandaharis returning to their homes, and numbers in consequence are obeying the summons. In this respect he is showing himself a politic ruler. It is said that at Dakka heavy customs dues are enforced with rigour. The Khan of Lalpura has been summoned to Jellalabad by the Governor.

THE authorities of the Rohtak district, in the Punjab, have recently taken a step which promises to be very successful, and which might with advantage be followed in other districts of the province. Under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner, four young men have been selected from different tashsils, and thoroughly instructed by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Baron, in the different phases of cattle disease, and the best known methods of treating it. These young men, having in a short space of time mastered the necessary details, have now been sent back to their homes, and the results of their labours, it is believed, will be most beneficial. In Kulu, where the mortality from cattle disease has been so alarming, some such step could not fail to be of advantage; though when the new Veterinary School is established at Lahore, that institution will no doubt afford a still better means of acquainting students with the measures to be adopted in cattle disease.

THE Volunteer Force in New Zealand consists of 7,133 men and 1,845 cadets, comprising 4,728 rifles, 770 cavalry, 950 artillery, 817 naval, and 313 engineers. The force is well supplied with small arms; but there is a want of sufficient light ordnance for the artillery and the naval brigades. The attendance at drill has been good, and the interest in the Volunteer movement has not diminished, although the amount of capitation allowance has been reduced.

WITH reference to a letter, a copy of which appears in another column, from Dr. Kavanagh, counsel of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, to the Secretary of State for India, the *Madras Mail* observes that it shows forcibly the impolicy of removing Dr. Seward from the post of Guardian of the ex-Gaekwar in Madras. "It will be observed that Dr. Kavanagh asserts, as a matter of fact within his own knowledge, that his Highness is 'treated at Madras worse than if he were a felon of the blackest dye. Treated by whom? The Government of Madras have, it is well known, left the control of his Highness's household to Dr. Seward, who has been in 'political charge' of the Baroda Administration have offered no interference; and the Madras Government have not been conceded any authority over Dr. Seward or his Highness. His Highness was tried by his peers, and they could not bring themselves to find him guilty. He was also tried by as many European officials, and they unhesitatingly pronounced him guilty. The Government accepted the latter verdict, and pronounced the dethronement of Mulhar Rao. But they did not order him to be treated as a 'felon of the blackest dye,' and yet his Highness's counsel, after visiting him in Madras and conversing with him, informs the Secretary of State that such is the treatment which has been meted out to his interesting client. As there are people who are ready to believe anything, we may explain for the behoof of those who are not acquainted with Madras that his Highness is lodged in Doveton House, the largest house in Madras, with the exception of Government House. This Doveton House was tenanted for many years by the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras, and it was only when it was taken for his Highness's use that the Chief had to seek shelter at Rutland Gate. Of His Highness's treatment in this fine mansion we know nothing to warrant Dr. Kavanagh's statement. The only serious cause of complaint that the ex-Gaekwar has, is that he is not allowed to drive about the town, or to leave the compound of the house, without a police escort. For this Dr. Seward is not to blame. The ex-Gaekwar is a State prisoner, for whose safety the Doctor is held personally responsible; but every reasonable consideration is shewn to him. But it would almost seem from Dr. Kavanagh's description of the treatment of the poor innocent that Dr. Seward, instead of being one of the most courteous and gentle of men, is a very Turk or dragon. Can Dr. Kavanagh's opinion have exercised any influence on the mind of the Government of India? This may seem highly improbable; but it is an unpleasant coincidence that when Dr. Kavanagh was writing his letter, Dr. Seward was just recovering from the shock of the 'bolt from the blue.'"

THE letter, which we reproduce from the *Civil and Military Gazette*, from "the enterprising Scotch merchant now in Yarkund" (Mr. Andrew Dalgleish) states that the Chinese authorities of that State have applied to the British Government for maps. Our contemporary remarks :—It is well known that they regard the advent of the Russian Consuls, under the new treaty, into their chief towns, with considerable disfavour and dread; and they are displaying an unusually marked spirit of friendliness to British subjects, with a view doubtless of founding a counterpoise to the extending Russian influence. It is known also that they would welcome any proposal on the part of the British Government to establish English representatives, also, at points of importance. But of course, under the present direction of Indian and Foreign affairs, any such proposal is in the last degree unlikely.

A SUBSTITUTE for jute is being talked about in France. In a journal devoted to textile industry, M. Bordier has lately pointed out the advantages derivable from a plant indigenous in South America and known in France by the name of the *fafetone*. It abounds in the wild state in France, and in other parts of Europe, especially Italy, where there are several varieties of it. It is an Asclepias, with opposite leaves and simple stem, and the flower, composed of two oblong petals inclosing the seed, is crowned with an aigrette of white silky hair. In Italy several attempts have been made to utilise these hairs, but with little success; for, it is said, they are too short and brittle to be spun and woven alone, and, in mixture with other fibres, they weaken the stuff. Now, according to M. Bordier, it is not these hairs that should be treated, but the stem—from which an excellent fine white resistant fibre may be obtained capable of replacing silk. M. Bordier says the fibre is superior to that of jute, of which French commerce imports annually, by England, a quantity valued at sixteen to eighteen million francs. The stem of *fafetone* has the advantage of being incorruptible by water. These important statements by M. Bordier will doubtless be fully tested.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has written a letter, in which he says that about 90 per cent. of the crime in our Army is owing to drunkenness, and that when our men are removed from the temptation of intoxicating liquor crime is practically unknown among them. He says :—"During the operations I conducted in South Africa in 1879 my own personal escort was composed almost exclusively of teetotallers. They had very hard work to do, but grumbling was never heard from them; and a better behaved set of men I was never assisted by, a fact which I attribute to their being almost all total abstainers."

THE proprietors of the *Melbourne Argus* issued on the 17th of last month, a halfpenny evening newspaper, called the *Evening Mail*. It is the first experiment of the kind that has been made in Australia, or, indeed, in any of the British colonies, and it depends for its success upon the breadth of the area over which its circulation will extend; but the mere fact that English-speaking peoples are, with a few exceptions, the greatest newspaper readers in the civilised world, and that the halfpenny press in Great Britain has an enormous circulation, may, the proprietors think, be taken as a sufficient warrant for the enterprise, and a prognostication that the expectations of its promoters will be fulfilled.

THE trials of the Brush electric light at Chesterfield have been so successful that the corporation have decided to dispense with gas entirely as far as public lighting is concerned, and to replace it with the electric light. The contract has been secured by Messrs. Hammond and Co., of 110, Cannon-street, London, the general agents of the Brush Company. The lighting will be done by means of about 22 Brush are lights, and about 70 Lane-Fox incandescent lamps. The annual cost is guaranteed by the contractors not to exceed the present gas bill, and it is claimed that the light will be three times as efficient. If it be true that a vastly improved illumination can be obtained for the same price as gas in public lighting, the example of Chesterfield will be rapidly followed by other towns; in fact, we (*Engineering*) understand that deputations have already visited Chesterfield from Derby, Nottingham, Barnsley, Sheffield, and other towns, who are now in close negotiation with the contractors for a trial of the Brush light.

THE *Revue Industrielle* (September 28) refers to a project which has been taken up by the Council General of L'Aude, for connecting the Mediterranean and Atlantic by a canal through the valleys of the Aude and Garonne and Bas. The estimate of cost given by the Government engineers is 1,500 million francs, but private estimates set it down at 1,700 millions. It is considered that (if carried out) this canal—which will be capable of affording passage to the largest mercantile or war vessels—would not only prove of inestimable value to France herself, but would be largely used by other nations, as it would do away with the necessity of passing through the Straits of Gibraltar.

THE Elcho Shield trophy was escorted on Oct. 29 by detachments of the Hon. Artillery Company and the three City Volunteer Rifle regiments, to the Guildhall, where Sir Henry Wilmot, V.C., M.P., on behalf of the English eight, of which he is captain, requested the Lord Mayor, according to custom, to take charge of the shield and to hang it in the Guildhall to await the issue of future competitions. In his speech he mentioned that since the gift of the shield by Lord Elcho in 1862 the English team had previously won ten of the annual competitions, the last occasion being in 1876. This year it was won with the highest score ever made, viz. England, 1,642 points; Ireland, 1,549; and Scotland, 1,501.

MR. J. CHRETIEN publishes a long account of his scheme for an elevated electrical tramway in Paris, which he considers the only possible means of providing the communication rendered necessary by the increasing traffic. He believes that electricity furnishes a cheap and satisfactory motive power, and the obstacles which hitherto stood in the way of the establishment of an elevated railway no longer exist. His idea is to run single cars at frequent intervals along an overhead viaduct, which might be easily constructed of sufficient strength to carry them. The smoke, dirt, and noise which would have been unavoidable if ordinary steam engines were employed rendered it impossible to introduce a system similar to that in use in New York, where the objection to these accompaniments seems to be less strong. M. Chrétien proposes to construct a road on iron girders, supported by columns; and as the weight would not be great, the space occupied by these latter would not be inconveniently large. The electricity, produced by Gramme electro-magnetic machines, is to be carried by copper wires along the line and received by a magnetic electric machine in the cars, which are to contain 50 passengers each. The speed calculated upon is about 440 yards per minute, the stoppages being the same length (30 seconds) as those on the Metropolitan Railway. By this means it is hoped to double the rate of travelling of the present omnibuses.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·937
Temperature of the Air	77·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·5
Dew Point	62·4
Relative humidity of Air	·620
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.).	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m)	68·6
General Direction of Wind*	ENE, WNW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	282

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilne" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road London.

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

AN auction sale of rather an unusual character was held yesterday at the rooms of Messrs Crawford & Co., in the Fort, to dispose of the large collection of Japanese curiosities belonging to the estate of the late M. Emile Roque-Martine. The sale was under the authority of the Administrator-General. Days before the sale took place connoisseurs were on the *qui vive* to get hold of some of the rare articles of Japanese art that were to be offered for sale. The deceased gentleman having lived in Japan several years, when he had taken unto himself a Japanese lady as wife, he was in a position to accumulate a very valuable collection; and a goodly number of intending purchasers were present yesterday to profit by the opportunity afforded by its dispersion. The auctioneer's assistant opened the proceedings of the day by his stentorian "Sell commences, sar." The bidding was brisk. It was whispered that two or three gentlemen then present were purchasing on behalf of some Scientific Societies in Europe. Mother-o'-pearl inlaid screens, trays of various and fantastic shapes, ugly-looking but curiously designed cups, and innumerable other articles of rare merits, fetched fancy prices. A fruit-dish and slop-basin, for instance, just equal in size to an ordinary tea-cup and saucer, were after a brisk contest knocked down to Cummoo Sooleiman for Rs. 60. A Boree standing in a corner, and seeing this, remarked that he would give a much prettier cup and saucer of "real London" manufacture at his shop for two rupees. A flower-vase, about 12 inches high, fetched Rs. 52. A pair of vases, each large enough to hold, say, a quart, was knocked down to Mr. Adams for Rs. 112. A wee little bronze statuette representing a daimio in ecstacy being regarded as a work of a high art, there were several candidates in the field for it. It, however, fell to the lot of a gallant Colonel for Rs. 76. This was considered a bargain. A large porcelain slab was purchased by Mr. Cummoo for Rs. 87. A bronze spittoon for Rs. 45; a Chinese fish for Rs. 75; a fat little mandarin for Rs. 54; a mattress and cushion cover for Rs. 75 were amongst the other articles that attracted general attention. One cabinet, not quite twelve inches high, and to outward appearance somewhat dilapidated, was the centre of attraction. This little cabinet contained a Japanese demon, or a god in masquerade. It was said that some commission agents had orders to buy this at any price in reason. Several persons bid on up to Rs. 150, but it was at last knocked down to a judge of the High Court for about Rs. 175. On account of the heavy competition for each article, only about a hundred lots were sold; but these one hundred articles fetched at a rough computation about Rs. 5,000. There are a number of other very interesting articles remaining yet to be sold. Among them are curious Japanese screens, pen-and-ink sketches, books, embroidery, pictures, and some magnificent vases about 6 feet high. The auction will be continued to-day.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE good people of Rahimatpur have been sadly disappointed by the inability of his Excellency the Governor to extend his tour so as to admit of a visit to their town. They invited his Excellency to come and receive an address, and his Excellency consented, whereupon the loyal citizens set to work and made extensive preparations for his reception, including the framing of a long address. But heavy rain prevented the Governor and party from branching of from their direct road to visit Rahimatpur, and only a few of the principal men of the place who went out to meet him had the honour of an interview with his Excellency. The rain, moreover, was wet and anxious to push on, so the address could not be read, but had to be forwarded to Pusesawli. Its text was as follows :—

"To his Excellency the Rt. Honourable Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Baronet, K. C. M. G., C. I. E., Governor and President in Council of Bombay, Chancellor of the Bombay University, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—With the greatest respect we, on behalf of the inhabitants of Rahimatpur, beg to avail ourselves of the present occasion, being the first on which any Governor of this Presidency has ever honoured this place with a personal visit, of expressing our sense of loyalty and deep gratitude to your Excellency, as the representative of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, for the good government of India, and for the many benefits we have received from your Excellency since your Excellency assumed the reins of this Presidency.

While many and important schemes, such as the construction of railways, canals, the maintenance and preservation of forests, the diffusion of a scientific knowledge of agriculture, bettering the condition and life of the agricultural class, and being devised, matured, and carried out, in view of developing the resources of this country, of alleviating as much as lies in human power the miseries of the people from the frequent visitations of famine, of improving their circumstances, and promoting their comforts, we feel ourselves to be very fortunate in having, at this time, your Excellency as our administrative head, for we know that by your Excellency's long connection with Indian affairs, even from the time of your appointment as Under-Secretary of State for India in 1866, your Excellency has made yourself perfectly acquainted with our wants, and ever since your arrival in this Presidency your Excellency has been striving to spare no pains which may tend to advance our best interests.

We are fully aware of the good intentions and objects with which your Excellency has undertaken the present journey, and hopefully anticipate that it will produce beneficial results to this part of the country, in which our own Municipality of Rahimatpur must particularly feel interested, since, therefore, the present opportunity to bring to your Excellency's notice a few matters which may merit your kind attention. If the proposed railway should, as we are informed, run through this talooka from north to south, we hope that Rahimatpur will become a railway station on the line, as it commands the first place in the talooka, not only on account of its large population, but also on account of its importance, which is recognised in parts of the district which lie beyond even the limits of the talooka.

Owing to the scanty and irregular rainfalls which we have had for the last two or three years as well as in several of the previous years, the want of an increased and assured water-supply is much felt, and we feel sure that this essential need will receive the consideration of your Excellency's Government.

But the first of all our needs is one in which we confidently hope that we shall receive the assistance of Government. With a population of six thousand inhabitants, Rahimatpur is still without a medical dispensary, the absence of which is deeply felt by the people from time to time. Native medical aid is not always very successful, nor easily and readily available. Of late, efforts to obtain subscriptions from the people have gained experience, but there is no medical dispensary within a convenient distance of this town, to which its inhabitants can resort. Our Vice-President is anxious to lend every assistance to the promotion of this useful institution, and the people will render what help they can; but we earnestly trust that your Excellency will promise that support of Government without which any local endeavour can only be futile.

Since her Imperial Majesty's Government have ever directed their attention to the amelioration of the condition of her Indian subjects, we have ventured to give expression to our wishes and wants, in the full assurance that your Excellency will excuse the trouble we have given you, and grant us what your sincere prayer to Heaven for granting our prayer. And your memorialists will ever pray for your Excellency's long life and prosperity, and they trust that your present tour will be both agreeable to your Excellency and profitable to the people whose destinies have been committed by providence to your guidance."

His Excellency sent the following reply :—

"To the inhabitants of Rahimatpur.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for your loyal address of welcome, which I greatly regret I had no time to acknowledge in person. My journey was arranged so that I could not extend it to pass by your town, and though I should have wished to do so, when I met your deputation I was so wet from the rain that I could not prolong my road.

The Honorable Mr. Ashburner and I are visiting this district in order to observe its condition and wants. I am truly glad that the rain, which somewhat hinders our progress, has been so beneficial to your crops, and I trust that this year will prove very prosperous.

I am glad that your Municipality is so active and earnest in promoting your welfare. The matters to which you call my attention shall be carefully considered by Government, and I shall be very glad if we can meet your wishes and wants.

Good and cheap means of communication are among the best incentives to prosperity, and a district of uncertain rainfall works of irrigation are very necessary. I hope that much will be done within a short time in these important respects; and I shall not fail to take them an earnest interest.—I am, gentlemen, your sincere friend,

JAMES FERGUSSON, Governor."

Pusesawli, 8th Nov., 1881.

An inhabitant of Rahimatpur informs us that "the inhabitants of this place were delighted with the autograph reply."

REVENGING STRICTNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Are we not to know how our fate is to be decided? It is said that the examiners will examine our papers with a revenging strictness. From another quarter a *gup* comes to the effect that the results of the oral will decide our fates, and that the oral examination will be very strict. Your local contemporary says "*Many* of the candidates got hold of the papers." But the general opinion is quite the contrary. It is better if we are re-examined than if we are examined with a revenging strictness. On Wednesday many of the candidates wanted to make a joint application to the authorities urging them to hold another examination. Your correspondent mentions a rumour which leads us to believe that the usual standard of pass-marks is to be altered. At all events, if the University suspect that they are defrauded, they should re-examine us. If they do not they should not deal with us as if we were all culprits who had disgraced them.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE MATRICULATION.

Nov. 25.

A STORE FOR MILL HANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in your to-day's issue a circular from a native gentleman coming forward to relieve the poor mill hands from ruin by oppression and extortion on the part of the Marwaree and Bania shroffs, whom they are obliged to deal with. I would on my part for the sake of this class of really distressed and oppressed poor human beings, many of whom have large families depending upon them, invite the attention of the owners of the local mills to the scheme intended for the assistance of so large a number of poor hands under them. I consider they would be doing a great act of benevolence and conferring a great boon on their workmen simply by their support of the scheme.—I am, &c.,

Nov. 25. FAZIL NANSY PARPIA.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a. m.
Volunteer parade, 4-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 21th :—Arrow (s), from Mandvee. Yesterday :—Avoca (s), Hong-Kong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Tenedos (s), for Marseilles; Calcutta (s), K. Coast and Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lizzie English and Avoca entered the dock yesterday.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—From Monday next Mr. Justice Bayley will sit in the Insolvency Court from day to day to clear off arrears of business.

FIRE.—A jowlee hut situated on Clark-road was burnt down to the ground on Thursday night last at about 11 o'clock. The fire is supposed to be due to careless *biddee*-smoking, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 30.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sonapore, on the body of Dowlutram Oogarchund, aged about sixty, who died suddenly yesterday about noon. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

FEAST OF ST. CECILIA.—This feast will be celebrated to-morrow at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. High mass at 8 a. m. Nava's mass has been selected for the occasion, and will be sung by the choir and played by the band of St. Cecilia's Society.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Govind Yessoo, a lad about twelve years of age, servant to Nusserwanjee Cowasjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 15, the property of his master. He was sentenced to be flogged ten stripes with a light rattan.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—We learn that Mr. J. M. Lane, Superintendent, Nagpur Division (Jubbulpore-to-Bhosawal line), is about to proceed on three months' privilege leave. The new Sub-Assistant grades will shortly be given to three deserving telegraph masters in the division.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Morarjee Heerjee, described as a shopkeeper, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon his own admission, of having attempted to commit suicide on the day previous by taking a poisonous dose of opium. He was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Rama Narrayen was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a currency note for Rs. 50 and sundry articles of wearing apparel, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 70, the property of his master, Atmaram Pandoo. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

HYDERABAD CASH BALANCES.—The cash balances in the Hyderabad treasuries were on

30th September, 1879	Rs.	37,06,455
30th do. 1880	"	33,14,669
30th do. 1881	"	30,86,430

On the 31st ultimo there was Rs. 4,95,510 Reserve in the Akola (Berar) treasuries—Rs. 3,00,000 in Government securities and Rs. 1,95,510 in coin.

FOUND.—A black water-proof sheet, a shawl, a maroon-coloured dress, a woollen jacket, a pillow with chintz cover, a black woollen scarf, a comb in case, and a piece of red flannel tied up in a bundle were found lying on the Apollo-bunder on the 22nd instant. As the owner of the property could not be discovered, the articles were forwarded yesterday to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Musjid-lane, on the body of Jameelabeebee, a girl aged four-and-a-half years, who died from the effects of burns, which she sustained by her clothes having accidentally caught fire on Wednesday last, while she was playing with a box of lucifer matches. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

S. P. C. A. BRANCH FOR SURAT.—We hear that the members of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are endeavouring to establish a branch of the Society in Surat. The chief Government officials and some leading native gentlemen there have been communicated with, and Mr. Premchund Roychund has undertaken to support the movement.

THE SEASON AND CROPS IN BERAR.—Major Trevor, Secretary for Berar, reports that cholera has reappeared in the Akola taluka, but is on the decrease in other districts. Locusts are said "to be doing harm" in the Akola and Buldana districts. In the Ellichpur districts—Dariapur—"cotton and jowari have been affected by grubs." Cattle disease prevails in all districts except Amraoti. A new disease, "jair," prevails amongst the cattle in the Poosad taluk. The crops are all "in excellent condition."

BERAR MORTUARY REGISTER.—In the month of August last there were 10,790 deaths, or an average of 248 daily The mortality is on the increase. Fever carried away 4,587, cholera 1,744, and bowel complaints 1,089; besides, there were 27 deaths from snake-bites, 14 suicides, 33 accidental, 3 from small-pox, and 1,181 from all other causes. Against 10,790 deaths there were 10,418 births. Fever has prevailed rather severely in the Buldana and Akola districts. To the end of August there were 7,417 attacks, of which 3,035 proved fatal, or at the ratio of 41 per 100 attacks.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—As the mail and mixed train was on its downward passage on Monday morning last a fireman named Dewhurst, a European pensioner, sat on the side of the engine while the train was in rapid motion. He was caught just behind the thigh by a rail of one of the iron bridges, which inflicted a wound eight inches long and four inches deep. It is almost miraculous that he escaped being hurled to the road below. He now lies in the Railway Hospital (at Secunderabad).—*Deccan Times.*

ROBBING A POLICEMAN.—A cook in the employ of one of the Secunderabad police inspectors residing in Oxford-street, taking advantage of the absence of the inmates of the house at church, took away seven plates valued at Rs. 8, which were not missed until the next day. The rogue came to his work the next day, and after receiving the market expenses for the day, went off, ostensibly to purchase some condiments; but never returned, and up to this moment is not to be found. The detectives of the force are, however, on the lookout for him, and are also making search for the missing plates, which being of unique pattern, can be easily traced.—*Ibid.*

SECUNDERABAD POST-OFFICE.—A petition to the Postmaster-General is in course of preparation, earnestly requesting that the head office, which was, without any apparent reason, removed at the beginning of this month to Hyderabad, be restored to Secunderabad, and setting forth the inconveniences arising from the change to tradespeople and others. The prayer of this petition is a most reasonable one, as considerable impediment to the traffic of this populous town has already resulted by the injudicious arrangement, and if the head office is to remain where it is at present, inconveniences and obstructions to trade will increase by the consequent delay in the delivery of letters and parcels. Secunderabad is by far the most important town in the district, occupying a prominent position in one of the largest military cantonments in India, and as the great emporium of trade for more than ten miles on each side. It is to be hoped that merchants and others whose interests are inseparably connected with an early delivery of their letters will each and all sign the petition, and thus protest against the injustice done them by the removal of the *bureau* of correspondence so far from their reach.—*Ibid.*

NEW METHODIST CHURCH AT SECUNDERABAD.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Methodist Church at this station took place, according to previous announcement, at 4-45 p.m. last Saturday. Nearly all the members of the Methodist community were assembled on the occasion, as also members of other churches, and several visitors from Chudderghaut. The proceedings commenced with the singing of hymn No. 855 of the Methodist Hymnal; after which the Rev. D. O. Fox, the presiding Elder, read the service appointed for the occasion. Hymn No. 861 was next sung, followed by an address from the officiating minister, in which he chiefly dwelt on the value of church organisation and the success that had attended the labours of the Methodist mission in various parts of India from the time that the Rev. Mr. Taylor first visited the country in 1876. The Rev. Mr. Davis then gave a description of the various papers and coins contained in the chest that was to be deposited in the corner of the building; and Mr. Wale, one of the lay trustees, read an account of the Secunderabad Mission from its commencement to the present time. The corner-stone was then adjusted in its proper place under the direction of Mr. Carrs, the Architect, to whom has been entrusted the construction of the new building. The ceremony was brought to a close by the congregation singing the doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction by the presiding Elder.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Town Council yesterday afternoon there were present Dr. Cook (chairman), Sir F. Souter, Colonel Hancock, Dr. Pinkerton, Capt. Morland, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Narayen R. Khote, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and Mr. R. N. Sayani.

COMPOUNDING FOR WATER-RATE.

A letter was read from the Municipal Commissioner reporting that under the terms of section 90 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 he had compounded for the water-rate on account of water supplied to the Byculla Club for the payment of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said that if the Council compounded with one club or one lodging-house, they must do so with many others; and he was of opinion that the municipal water supply would suffer, and there would be a great waste of water. He submitted that it was not advisable to compound with such an establishment as the Byculla Club.

The Commissioner said that he had arranged so that if there were any extravagance of consumption, it would be known to him, as the meter would remain on. If there were any extravagance he would take care to have it checked.

Captain Morland.—Did we compound or not for the supply of water to the Parsee Sanitarium? There are gardens there.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said he was under the impression that they did not compound with the Parsee Sanitarium, except on the ground that it was a hospital and a charitable institution, and the water was supplied at a nominal charge.

Sir Frank Souter said he thought that after the information given them by the Municipal Commissioner the Council ought to be satisfied with the arrangement made by the Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had the power to compound, but the Act provided that all such contracts might be revised by the Council. There was no building in Bombay paid anything like the sum paid by the Byculla Club, and he was glad when the offer he made was accepted.

The Chairman said the revision simply meant the revision of the terms; that alone was before the Council.

THE WHEEL TAX.

The proposed amendments in the wheel tax sections of the Municipal Acts were then considered.

Mr. Khote suggested that bicycles and tricycles should be omitted, as they had india-rubber over the wheels, and did not injure the road in any way.

The Chairman.—But they take up space on the road.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that the Municipality had to pay for a good road, by which bicyclists benefited, and they (the bicyclists) ought to bear a portion of the expense. He would like to see how a bicyclist would get on on a Guzerat rut.

Mr. R. N. Khote said that if injury to the road was the reason why the tax on wheels was made, they should not tax things that did not in any way injure the road.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee pointed out that some European and native gentlemen kept more carriages than they used horses; he knew cases in which three horses were kept and seven carriages, and he thought they might arrange to tax only as many carriages as the owner had horses.

Sir Frank Souter.—If a gentleman is so luxurious as to keep such a number of carriages, he can certainly afford to pay for them.

Mr. R. N. Khote said he had taken up that position, but had been told that people who kept more carriages than horses got the loan of horses. He was also informed that the remedy was in the hands of the owners, who would not be taxed if they took off the wheels of the carriages.

The Commissioner said he had seen practical difficulties in the way of carrying out such a suggestion as that put forward by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee. One man would keep a gharry and another would keep a horse, and people who had spare gharries would hire horses.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee did not move a resolution upon the subject, which was allowed to drop.

The following is the amended definition of the word "Vehicle" :—The word 'Vehicle' includes every carriage, cart, van, dray, truck, and-cart also every bicycle, tricycle, and other wheeled conveyance of every description capable of being used on the public streets of the city. Provided that this definition shall not be taken to include children's perambulators, and hand-barrows having only one wheel."

WATER AT MAHIM.

A letter was read from Messrs. Nusserwanjee Jehangir, Geo. Dias, and other inhabitants of Upper Mahim, praying that provision may be made in the Budget for 1882 for supplying them with the necessary quantity of Vehar water.

Mr. Nowrojee proposed that the Commissioner be asked for an estimate of the probable revenue that would be gained, &c.

Mr. R. N. Khote seconded, and the resolution was carried.

THE PROPOSED PAWNBROKERS' ACT.

The Council were asked to further consider a letter dated 16th inst. from the Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to discuss a resolution of Government regarding the expediency of introducing a Pawnbrokers' Act, or the establishment of a Mont de Piété.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was not in a position to give much explanation in regard to this proposal. He had, however, borrowed some books containing the French law on the subject, and he could give the Council a translation; but he thought it would be better to put off the Bill before the discussion was proceeded with. With regard to the epitome which he could give, he might say that a very fair summary had been given in the daily papers.

The consideration of the subject was postponed.

The following resolution of Government upon the subject was read :—

No. 6816 of 1881.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 15, 1881.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 2678, dated 20th September 1881. Forwards, for consideration, a correspondence between himself and the Government solicitor, and represents the pressing necessity that exists for adopting some protective measures on behalf of the poorer classes of the city of Bombay against the extortionate and often fraudulent conduct of the money-lenders

issue orders, pending your Lordship's decision as to the other points raised by me on behalf of my client, the Ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, to allow me to have access to him and his two Rances on their private pecuniary affairs according to the rules and regulations laid down by Her Majesty's Government.—I am, my Lord, &c.,

MAURICE D. KAVANAGH.

Spence's Hotel, Calcutta, 19th Nov. 1881.

BENGAL.

VOLUNTEER CHURCH PARADE AT CALCUTTA.—The second church parade this season will be held on Sunday morning next at St. John's Church at 7-30 A. M., where a special service will be held and a sermon preached by the Regimental Chaplain, the Rev. W. Henry Bray.—*Englishman.*

ENGLISH APPLES.—We have within the last few months had importations to Calcutta of Australian apples, and both apples and pears from Khumaon. Now Mr. Andrews, of Spence's Hotel, has got out a quantity of English apples direct from Covent garden, which, notwithstanding the distance they have come, are in much better condition than the others, show that English fruit still keeps its superiority of flavour, and can be sold at a cheaper rate than the others. Mr. Andrews, we understand, will shortly receive indents of pears, plums, filberts, walnuts and other fruits direct from England; so there is a prospect of a good time for the youngsters at Christmas.—*Id.*

HINDOO WIDOW MARRIAGES.—We (*Statesman*) learn that another Hindoo widow marriage under Section IV of Act III of 1872 is to be solemnised within the current month. These marriages are slowly but steadily gaining popularity among the natives of the country. A widow marriage took place on Friday last at Kambulliatolla, Calcutta, according to Hindoo rites. "Both the bridegroom and the bride are," says the *Patriot*, "descended from a long line of Kulins. The bridegroom, Baboo Mommothonath Banerjee, about 23 years of age, is an inhabitant of Ramnuggur, Beerbhoom. His grandfather became a Bhungo by marrying into a Chuckerbutty family of Beerbhoom. The bride, Srimutti Sushila Devi, who is about 9 years of age, first became a widow at the age of seven. Her grandfather was a Bhungo Kulin. The bridegroom is a pleader, and this is his first marriage. No pressure of any kind has been brought to bear upon this marriage. The poor girl married at seven years, became a widow six months after. It is the remarriage of child-widows of this kind which cannot fail to enlist the sympathy of even the most conservative Hindoos."

THE PAPER-CHASES.

The first paper-chase of the season took place yesterday morning, the meet being at the Ballygunj Railway station of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway at a quarter to seven o'clock. For a first meet the field was a strong one, and although the course was by no means a gallery one, the attendance of macadamizers was considerable. The paper was carried by the Honorary Secretary on Peter and old Patchwork's former owner and rider in many a hard fought chase on Morning; but the former was unfortunate in meeting with an accident from his horse over jumping at the second hurdle, and the bags had to be transferred to Quiet Hovis' saddle. The change of course put a considerable hole in the ten minutes grace allowed, which was increased still further by "the oldman's" having to speak his mind to a more enterprising than skilful equestrian who carried one of the fences in the course clean away for his own private delectation before the field came up. I did not witness the occurrence myself; nor do I know who was the unfortunate recipient of "the old man's" just wrath, but I overheard one Aryan brother remark to another *ek sahib bohut galli gya*, and have no manner of doubt but some one caught it. The result was that the leaders of the field overtook the paper carriers and ultimately beat them home, the quick eyed Mr. Pedestrian spotting the gathering, which indicated the final obstacle, and racing for it with Dr. Durrum Toller. But to return to the start. A goodly field had gradually collected in the lane, among whom were several of the fair sex, of whom three were particularly well mounted and went like birds, one joining the first flight and staying there throughout. When time was called the field, led by Black Prince and Temperance, after negotiating a hurdle, had to cross a Bund only wide enough for single file, when more than one eager rider got his feet wet after crossing the brick fields. The line went over a nice natural country through some gardens, where the fences took a good deal of doing, and where several of the wash-ball seated came to grief, then emerged on the open on the far side of the line within sight of Sodhpur Railway Station, where, as many old frequenters of Ballygunj will recollect, a rather trappy blind ditch wends a tortuous course and across the railway, in the finish being over a hurdle within sight of the thannah Sodhpur. Owing to the Honorary Secretary's mishap, the course of events throughout the chase was, as may be imagined, somewhat mixed, hares and hounds coming in indiscriminately from all directions hounds leading easy; but every one out seemed to be uncommonly well satisfied with themselves, their horses and their morning's sport. Throughout the early part of the chase, Black Prince, Temperance, and Mr. Pedestrian's useful black showed the way, but they overran the paper, letting up Champion, Gypsy and Burgundy, who were lying handy. The leading trio, however, picked them up again without much loss of time, and when the field appeared in the open, Mr. Pedestrian was leading, with "the doctor," at his heels a fine race between the pair resulting in a win for the "Bounding Jockey" by a head, Black Prince third and Gipsy fourth. The next detachment was led by Champion, Rob Roy and Burgundy. Falls were very numerous, but no one was much the worse, although Cleveland's sporting owner had a nasty fall in the blind ditch already noticed.

So early in the year it was with difficulty that a course could be got at all, but a week makes a marvellous difference at this time of the year, and the going at next meet ought to be about the best we get in this part of the world, so I expect to have to chronicle a bumper meet and lots of fun next week.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

A GARDEN PARTY AT GUINDY.—His Excellency the Governor, with his family and suite, proceeded to Government House, Guindy Park, on Monday evening, to be present at a Garden party and dance, to which the *elite* of Madras society were invited. —*Times.*

ALLEGED HOMICIDE BY A EUROPEAN PLANTER.—A planter whose estate is in the Manzerabad Taluck of the Hassan District has, we hear, been arrested on a charge of having caused the death of a herdsman. The affair is said to have occurred some time ago, but was not reported by the local Taluk officials and only came to light through a petition addressed to the native Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, who, not being a Justice of the Peace, referred the case to Mr. Meiklejohn, the Deputy at Kadur. —*Bangalore Daily Post.*

COLONEL W. O. SWANSTON.—Colonel William Oliver Swanston, Acting Commissioner of Police, delivered over charge of his office on Tuesday to Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, on being permitted to retire from the service under the provisions of G. O. G. G., No. 1 of 1881, with an ordinary pension of £456-5 and an extra annuity of £273-5. Colonel Swanston had been connected with the Madras Police for several years. His commissions date as follows: Ensign 1846, Lieutenant 1850, Captain 1864, Major 1868, Lieutenant-Colonel 1872 and Colonel [illegible]. His war services are as follows: was engaged in 1857, with General Havelock's Volunteer Column employed with July 1857 to 22nd March 1858 [illegible] cavalry from 9th June on 12th July, Aunao[illegible] as present at Futtey-pore on 12th July, Aunao[illegible] Cawnpore 16th, Oo[illegible] and Pandoo-Nuddee 26th, Busurat-Gunge 27th July, Munse[illegible] and Busurat-Gunj 29th July, Munse[illegible] 5th August, Bhittoor 13th August, [illegible] war 21st September, Alluru Baugh 23rd September, entry into Lucknow 25th September, when he was wounded at the evacuation of Lucknow 25th November 1857, present at Alluru Baugh with Sir James Outram's force from 25th November 1857 till 8th March 1858, and final capture of Lucknow 15th March 1858; was employed by General Havelock in carrying despatches from Allahabad forty miles through the enemies' country and bringing reply thereto, which he accomplished, in thirty-six hours on one horse. (Medal and two clasps and a year's service.)

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

SIR R. EGERTON'S TOUR.—Sir Robert Egerton arrived at Abbottabad, as per programme, on the morning of the 18th instant, the troops now stationed there being drawn up to salute him. His Honour leaves *en route* for Peshawar on Monday morning.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN AT A EUROPEAN WEDDING.—A new feature in Anglo-Indian weddings was introduced on Tuesday into the reception at Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Markham's which followed the ceremony we spoke of yesterday. A number of native gentlemen were present: these were the Raja Rampratap Sing of Manda, the Raja Tejpal Singh of Dya, both representatives of old Gahrwar families. The Raja Banspat Singh of Bara, of an old Baghel family, related to the Maharaja of Riwa, with whom came his two sons, one of whom, the Kunwar Bharath Singh, is a member of the Native Civil Service, having been nominated and now almost out of his term of probations. The others were the Tehsildars of the district, and representative men from the ranks of the large landholders, the bankers, and the native bar. The latter was represented by Munshi Hanuman Prasad, the leading Hindu, and Shah Asad Ali, the leading Musalman Vakil They were presented with *itr* and *pan* in the orthodox oriental style before they took their departure. Their introduction into such a gathering is a novel feature, and the attempt called for the exercise of some courage. It appeared to be successful from all points of view.—*Pioneer.*

A PUNJABI POET.—Mirza Syud-ud-deen Ahmed Khan of Loharoo is a poet who has adopted the *nom-de-plume* of Talib. Under this signature he has composed what he calls a "Panegyric of Praise and Congratulation" to the Viceroy on the victories of the British armies at Kabul and Kandahar. In this composition the poet represents himself as in a garden, where the pheasants and hill partridges danced in pride and beauty on their native hills, like peacocks in happy gardens. He hears a voice "as sweet as the gurgling of the wine bottle is to the ear of the drinker." This proceeds from a beautiful form, as straight as a cypress, with spikenard tresses, rosy cheeks, and narcissus eyes, who bids him write a panegyric of congratulation on the ever conquering army. This he does with much promptitude, and straightway immortalises "the following learned and wise personages, each invested with a dignity equal to that of Fagfurs of old." First of all, the Honorable Egerton, whose administration has made the Punjab proper like the countries of Europe. This is evidently intended as a compliment, but the good-will of the poet is probably greater than his knowledge of the countries of Europe. "Secondly, him whose knowledge and wisdom are second to none, Lyall, the Chief Vizier of the Viceroy; and the great statesman of the Empire, Griffin, whose laudable efforts have caused the settlement of dispute between the two countries; whose wise discretion and sound judgment are a treasure worthy of every esteem. By insisting only on minimum, he arranged the treaty in but a few articles." It would be difficult, the Lahore paper thinks, to match this singularly happy illustration of Sir Lepel Griffin's invaluable services. Concise and felicitous to a degree, the late Lord Beaconsfield himself might have envied our admirable poet the concentrated point and significance with which he has described, in a phrase of five words, the whole "Policy of Renunciation."

BANKS.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
MEDOC
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.
Cash Rs. 9 8, credit Rs. 9 4 per dozen qts.
" 6 0, " " 6 4 " pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
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BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
HOGSHEADS .....Rs. 78
KILDEIRKINS..... " 30
Special rates for regular customers.
LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.
NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturday.

CARLTON WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
11 years old. 5 years old.
36 Rupees. 30 Rupees.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
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NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WHEREAS it has come to the notice of the firm of WHAMPOA and COMPANY, Merchants Singapore, that TEA bearing an imitation of their TRADE MARK is being imported into Bombay, and sold there as the genuine tea of Whampoa and Company, the following notice, which has been published in Singapore, is published in Bombay for general information; and notice is hereby given that proceedings will be taken against all persons in Bombay falsely using their Trade Mark or importing selling or dealing with tea bearing the false Trademark.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS for many years past WHAMPOA and COMPANY, of Singapore, have sold Tea made up in packets and cases bearing the following mark or chop—

W (in diamond)
CHUNMEE LOONGKEE
WOOSEE SOONCHONG,
SINGAPORE,

(the word "LOONGKEE" being the Chinese chop of the firm of WHAMPOA & Co. in Teluk Ayer Street, Singapore.) And Whereas it has come to their notice that evil disposed persons have lately been counterfeiting their said mark or chop and placing it on tea of a much inferior quality, the packets and cases bearing a close imitation of their said mark,

NOTICE is hereby given that the said mark or chop is the trade mark of the firm of WHAMPOA & Co., of Singapore, and that proceedings will be taken against all persons counterfeiting the said mark or selling, shipping or dealing with tea bearing such counterfeited mark.

WHAMPOA & CO.

Singapore, 29th July, 1881.

THE SUFFERER'S FRIEND:
HENRY'S "THILUM"
FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION,

A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism, Lumbago Gout, Sciatica, Stiffneck, Sore Throat, Numbness Swellings, Weakness or Pains in, or contraction of, the Joints, Pains in the Back, Bruises, Cramps, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania (one side headache), Brow-Ague, Neuralgia, Pains and Stiffness consequent on shooting, riding, or violent exercise, Pains in the Back and Limbs produced by Dengue and other Fevers, and all Muscular Pains, &c., also for Mumps, Paralysis, and Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain or Weight on the Chest, Corns, Boils, Eruptions, Chancre, Piles, Ringworm, &c., &c.

"THILUM" is a certain and speedy cure for Itch, Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.

"THILUM" is a wonderful preventive of musquito or other noxious Insect bites.

Price, Re. 1-4-0. Packing 4 annas. Postage, 4 annas.

N. B.—Postage and packing for 3 pots, the same as for a single pot.

☞ Special rates to missionaries, charitable hospital and institutions on application *only* to F. H. BOWDEN, Henry's "THILUM" Works, Madras.

N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" does not contain a particle of Opium or Mercury in any form, nor indeed any deleterious ingredient. It may safely be used for infants and on the most delicate or broken skin.

TESTIMONIALS.

RHEUMATISM, &c.—"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne and detergent applications it is no of SURPASSING VIRTUE. In Rheumatic affections its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned, while its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M. D.,
Surgeon General (Madras Retired.)

Burmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

RINGWORM.—For the last twelve months I had been suffering from Ringworm about my neck, which did not yield to any of the various remedies I used. Having got a box of "HENRY'S THILUM" from you, I made no hesitation in trying it. Six or seven applications of the ointment in two days completely cured me of the disease. I am much delighted to communicate to you this result of my trial of your "THILUM" with a view to yo recommending it as a SPECIFIC FOR RINGWORM.

MAHOMED ISMAIL HAJ BDIN.

Bombay, 26th May, 1881.

HEMICRANIA AND SCORPION STINGS.—I have used "THILUM" for a pain which I was subject to on one side of my head and face, and it gave me IMMEDIATE relief. I have also applied "THILUM" for Scorpian ings, and find that it takes much effect and gives IMMEDIATE relief.

J. S. JOYCE.

Dowlaishweram, 18th October, 1880.

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F. H. BOWDEN
Henry's Thilum Works,
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and in BOMBAY, of TREACHER & Co.
KEMP & Co., MADON & Co., THOMSON, TAYLOR & Co.
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FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

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Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

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CASH. Per doz. Qts.	Pts.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
34	8 36 4	Chateau Lafite or (After Mouton)	36 0	38 0
28	12 30 8	" Rauzan (Dinner	30 0	32 0
25	12 27 12	" Palmer (Wines	27 0	29 0
23	0 25 0	" La Rose	24 0	26 0
21	0 23 0	St. Julien (Dinner	22 0	24 0
17	4 19 4	Cantenac (Wines	18 0	20 0
15	12 17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13	8 15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15	12 17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9	4 12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
26	0 28 12	Sparkling Claret	27 0	30 0
24	0 25 12	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19	4 21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15	8 ..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33	0 34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26	12 28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22	8 24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19	4 21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
26	12 28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17	12 19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19	4 ..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

55	8 58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
54	8 57 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	57 0	60 0
33	0 ..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	34 8	..
35	4 36 12	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	38 8
32	12 34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25	8 27 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	28 8
28	12 30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43	0 45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32	8 34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43	0 45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32	8 34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

40	8 ..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	
33	12 ..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	
29	8 31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24	4 26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19	4 21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
19	4 ..	Carlowitz	20 0	..
30	0 ..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts.	Pts.	SHERRY.	CREDIT. Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
38	12	Amontillado A. 1. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36	12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28	12	Solera		30 8
28	4	Amoroso, superior	black seal	29 8
27	0	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22	0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21	0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20	0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink	seal	21 0
16	12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16	12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour,	yellow seal	17 8
27	12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	29 0
33	8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
36	4 ..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26	4 28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22	0 23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19	4 21 0	An Excellent wine, red seal	20 0	22 0
14	8 15 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23	0 ..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49	0 51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7	0 ..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6	0 ..	Do. Yellow	6 4	..
	71 12	Benedictine		75 0
51	4 55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47	0 ..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37	0 ..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38	12 40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
36	0 ..	Orange Bitters, best	37 0	..
30	12 ..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 ..	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	.. 28	8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy		28 0
White Capsule, delicate flavour		30 0
Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale		34 0
Black Capsule, extra old, pale		39 0
Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old		47 0
RUM, old Jamaica		23 0
" fine "Pineapple"		21 0
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		23 0
DRY GIN		23 8
FIELD'S Gin		21 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch		17 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure		24 0
SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial		18 8
GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac, * * * *	15 8
13 0	" * * *	13 8
11 4	" * *	11 8
10 8	" *	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 " .. .. " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 " .. .. " 4 0 "
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0
16 Gals. Hhds.	CLARET IN WOOD.	16 Gals. Hhds.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
216 0	St. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH.		
4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla.. 38	4 115 0	216 0	421 2

The Quantity Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Price.
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Jorn Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. MANECKJEE COWASJEE TADIWALLA, of Morenas and Co.

LADIES' SHOES! LADIES' SHOES!!

FRESH STOCK just to hand per s. s. "Peshawur," suitable for Walking, Dress, and House Wear. A large assortment to select from. Bought in the best markets. Defies Comparison. Inspection invited. Prices unequalled.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
MOROCCO SHOES, Oxford lace with a neat bow. Per pair	7 8	COURT SHOES, fancy embroidered toes, fancy colored bows, very tastefully got up. Per pair.	10 8
MOLIERE SHOES, morocco, light walking. Per pair	8 0	MOROCCO SHOES, with embroidered toes to button with strap over instep, lined fancy Kid. Per pair	10 8
Patent Golosh Kid-buttoned Shoes, for walking. Per pair	9 8	GLACE KID HOUSE SHOES, plain fronts, with a very neat small bow. Per pair	8 8
MOROCCO SHOES, with bows and Silver buckles. Per pair	8 0	RACKET or TENNIS SHOES, in blue Canvass, with black morocco straps and caps, fluted rubber soles, very light and durable. Per pair.	9 8
GLACE KID SHOES, low cut, toes embroidered with black beads, and bows, a very cool Shoe. Per pair	10 0		
COURT SHOES, with steel embroidered toes and fancy bows, beautifully finished. Per pair	11 8		

Racket Shoes re-soled with fluted or plain India-rubber. Gent's Boots of all descriptions in stock or made to order, Our well known make of Boots, for taste, durability, and fit are now famed throughout India.

Our great increase of business proves that for soundness of workmanship, excellence of quality and a practical knowledge of our trade we stand unrivalled.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS AND SADDLERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOS! PIANOS!
JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SQUARE PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

THE above makers are already favourably known, and have acquired a special reputation in the Cape and Australian Colonies, China, Japan, Bengal and Madras; and Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in introducing their superb instruments to notice in the Western Presidency.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW,
PARIS, RUE MESLAY. BOMBAY. LYONS, PLACE D'HELVETIE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

The "Aux Villes de France" reputation is so widely known in the Bombay Presidency that commendation is unnecessary.

Meiffre, Neveu & Cie., after prolonged and careful attention in conjunction with their Continental Houses, have succeeded in providing their Constituents with all the

LATEST FRENCH NOVELTIES AND FASHIONS,
Both in Millinery and Dress-making.

THE MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS
Are under experienced first-class Assistants, and only the best workmanship is guaranteed.

PATTERNS SENT ON APPLICATION.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES.
Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5: Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard. [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no